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Heath Confers on Inflation, Sets New Talks Tomorrow

LONDON, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath tonight adjourned anti-inflation talks with business and union leaders and announced another negotiating session would be held on Wednesday.

U.K. Proposes Wide Changes In N. Ireland

(Continued from Page 1) remains part of the United Kingdom, the sovereignty of the United Kingdom must be acknowledged," the paper said. One of the most emotive points in the paper published today deals with Ulster's links to the Irish Republic. The British say that Ireland must be taken into account in any arrangements for the future.

"Both the economy and the security of the two areas are to some considerable extent interdependent and the same is true of both in relationship with Great Britain," the paper said. "Whatever arrangements are made for the future administration of Northern Ireland must take account of the province's relationship with the Republic," the paper said, "and to the extent that this is done, there is an obligation on the Republic to reciprocate."

Mr. Whitelaw said today that the green paper will now be distributed across Northern Ireland and portions of it published in the province's newspapers to spur discussions among Catholics and Protestants.

Lynch Notes Value
DUBLIN, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Political leaders in the Irish Republic gave cautious approval today to the British government's position paper on Northern Ireland. Premier Jack Lynch described it as a "useful contribution in the development of political thinking" and a spokesman for the main opposition party said that it "must produce positive results."

Dublin Hotel Blast
DUBLIN, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—An incendiary bomb damaged the North Star Hotel here today—the sixth attack in Dublin in the last 48 hours.

Police confirmed that they were searching for two men from Northern Ireland. Two bedrooms at the hotel were damaged. On Saturday night, four Dublin hotels were damaged by incendiary devices and a gasoline bomb was discovered in the city's Connolly Street rail station.

The government announced the adjournment after the latest session of the tripartite talks had been going on for nearly seven hours. The adjournment came at the end of a day which left the pound at a weak \$2.33 on world markets. Growing anxiety over inflation, possible compulsory wage and price freezes, and other uncertainty has dropped sterling 8 cents against the dollar in the past week.

Mr. Heath met officials of the Confederation of the British Industry and the Trades Union Congress, at his 10 Downing Street residence. Political sources said failure in the talks could force Mr. Heath to impose compulsory restrictions to head off what the government viewed as a major economic crisis.

The unions are demanding strict mandatory controls over retail prices in British shops. Mr. Heath has called for a voluntary wage increase limit of about a week and a 5 percent maximum on price increases. It was the eighth session in the talks that began in July as part of a government experiment to bring the unions directly into the decision-making process.

As negotiations began, union leader Jack Jones renewed demands for tight controls on retail prices. The government calls this impractical. Britain has nearly 500,000 retail outlets and mandatory price curbs cause many complications, officials say. They insist that it is impossible to talk of fixing prices if the unions refuse to accept restraint on wages.

Prime Minister Heath held a cabinet meeting before today's talks started. It was believed that he was enlisting ministerial approval for compulsory action if a voluntary formula cannot be reached. Much hinges on the outcome. Mr. Heath has made the fight against inflation his top domestic priority. He wants Britain to be in a better economic position before entering the European Common Market on Jan. 1.

Some observers are questioning whether all union leaders really want a voluntary agreement.

2 USN Pilots Die
DENVER, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Two Navy pilots were killed yesterday when their A-3 twin engine jet bomber crashed in flames when attempting to take off from the Buckley Air National Guard base east of Denver.



SOLDIER BOY—Young Cambodian child carrying his father's gear recently to a position near Oudong, north-west of Phnom Penh. Cambodian families frequently accompany their soldier-fathers into the field, often enduring the same hardships and the same dangers.

Israeli Jets Attack Guerrilla, Military Bases Deep in Syria

(Continued from Page 1)

three terrorists are likely to strike again at Israel. "Their release is a blow to the memory and honor of our Munich martyrs," Mr. Eban declared. Following his meeting with Mr. Eban, the West German ambassador declared: "I understand very well the situation in Israel as well as the feeling and reaction of the government. We [West Germany] are in a difficult situation. We are not at war."

"We have to act according to our law—which means to save the lives of our citizens. Saving human lives has priority."

'Practical Blunder'
Israeli Transport Minister Shimon Peres called the German decision to free the Munich prisoners "a terrible moral and practical blunder... a blow to air safety and German credibility."

Former Golda Meir said the German move was "an insult to the spirit of man" and a "surrender to a brutal force." She also called it a "demonstration of Germany's weak spirit." The mass circulation newspaper Mearvi demanded that Israel immediately return the million dollars that the Bonn government donated to the families of the Israeli athletes killed at Munich. "Our account with the Germans is long, complex and bloody and it seems it will never be settled," said Mearvi.

The English-language Jerusalem Post commented that the West German government agreed promptly to release the prisoners "almost as though they had been waiting for this to happen and to relieve them of the need to put their prisoners on trial."

Bonn Is Cool On Hijacking

(Continued from Page 1)

although there had been no panic among the passengers while the aircraft was under the control of the two hijackers, "I was pretty pessimistic." "I was sure it wouldn't go well because some idiot somewhere along the line would pull a trigger," he said. Mr. Getchel, a plastics engineer, said he was asleep when the hijackers commandeered the plane. He said they shook him awake and waved a gun under his nose, although he stressed that neither of them mistreated him or any other of the passengers.

"They behaved extremely well," Mr. Getchel said. "They were gentlemen, but they meant business."

He said both were extremely cool and seemed to be well educated.

U.S. Displeased
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—The United States said today it had urged West Germany not to release the three Arab commandos.

The U.S. Embassy in Bonn contacted the West German Foreign Minister yesterday when it became known in Washington that Arab guerrillas were demanding the release of the commandos, senior State Department officials said today. They acknowledged they were not pleased with the decision to turn over the three Arabs. State Department press officer Charles W. Bray said at a regular press briefing, "We have made known our views to government directly concerned, including the Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia and Libya."

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U.S. Navy Stops Mining

Ground Fighting Escalates For 5th Day in South Vietnam

SAIGON, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Ground fighting escalated in South Vietnam for the fifth consecutive day today as each side jockeyed for position in expectation of an early cease-fire. Military sources said that in North Vietnam, however, the U.S. Navy had halted bombardments and the sowing of mines above the 20th parallel.

The ports involved in the mining operations are Haiphong, Cam Pha and Hon Gai, the three most important for delivery of war equipment to North Vietnam. U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger told a news conference Thursday that bombing had been halted above the 20th parallel "in order to show our good will" between now and a possible cease-fire. Military sources said that despite the halt in mine "seeding" operations, the three harbors will be dangerous to shipping for at least three months, or until U.S. or other minesweepers clear surrounding waters.

Ground Fighting

There was ground activity all around Saigon, but the heaviest fighting was in the Central Highlands, 270 miles north of the capital. Government forces stormed a major highland base which had been held by the Communists for six months and were attacking a second. Meanwhile the Communists overran a third base near these two.

Helicopter-borne troops of South Vietnam's 23d Division were lifted to Dak To district town, drove out the Communist defenders in a three-hour battle and raised their flag over the district headquarters, the spokesmen said.

Another South Vietnamese unit was dropped off outside Tan Canh, a former regimental headquarters base three miles from Dak To. By dusk the infantrymen had driven within a mile of that district town, field spokesmen said.

The Communists meanwhile closed out the seventh month of their offensive by capturing the Dak Seang border ranger camp, 10 miles north of Dak To, the spokesmen said.

B-52s Protect Retreat
U.S. B-52 bombers attacked Communist troops along the north perimeter of Dak Seang during the night to cover the retreat of the Montagnard defenders.

At least 100 of the 350 rangers reportedly escaped from the former U.S. Green Beret camp and re-established radio contact with government forces. Dak Seang is 30 miles north of Kontum and 290 miles northeast of Saigon.

The fall of Dak Seang leaves Dak Pek, 15 miles to the north, the sole major government position beyond the defensive perimeter of Kontum City. Military sources say that if Dak Pek falls, a cease-fire will leave the Communists in firm control of the triborder area where Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam meet.

Communist troops over the weekend captured 30 hamlets near Saigon. They still held six of them today, and Highway 1 remained closed at Cu Chi, 21 miles northwest of Saigon, military spokesmen said.

Government troops were not expected to attempt to retain permanent control of Dak To and Tan Canh, but they planned to show the government flag and remain for several days in the area.

Envoys in Bangkok
BANGKOK, Oct. 30 (AP).—Nguyen Phu Duc, President Thieu's special assistant on foreign affairs, outlined Saigon's attitude to a cease-fire and political solution to Thai leaders today. He is one of three top diplomats Saigon is sending on tours of 11 Asian nations. He met with Field Marshal Thanom Kittachon, chairman of the ruling National Executive Council, and his council assistants. Thai officials reported. Both Thai and Vietnamese embassy officials declined to elaborate on the talks.

former U.S. Green Beret can sources said. In the air war, jet fighters flew 120 strikes in North Vietnam's panhandle yesterday, the U.S. command said. Navy planes destroyed four highway bridges within 25 miles of port of Vinh, a spokesman said. Air Force F-4 Phantom II smashed a pontoon bridge 35 miles from Dong Hoi.

Seven flights of B-52 bombers attacked Communist supply lines around the North Vietnamese city of Dong Hoi and along the Gia Pass approach to the Ho Minh Trail, the U.S. command said.

Twenty-three waves of B-52 bombers struck Communist concentrations and supplies in South Vietnam. Seven of the missions were within 35 miles of Saigon, military spokesmen said.

Red Raid in Cambodia
PHNOM PENH, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Communist forces attacked an ammunition dump and radio transmission station outside Phnom Penh, killing Cambodian troops and wounding 29. Sappers destroyed four 60-mm mortar positions this morning at the transmission station at Kamboj, five miles from the city boundary. A most simultaneous 120-mm rocket plowed into the country's biggest ammunition dumps, a mile closer to city, setting off a stack of four napalm bombs.

The ammunition dump, one of the largest in Cambodia, is at Phnom Penh airport area, a number of large military bases.

Laos Position Falls
VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Communist forces captured the important government position of Vientiane, 80 miles northeast of Vientiane, reliable sources said. The sources warned that North Vietnamese and pro-Communist Lao forces could now reach the capital via Route 9, which links it with Luang Prabang, about 130 miles north of Vientiane.

U.S. Affirms It Won't Sign Pact Today

(Continued from Page 1)

"council" to organize the election and the provision that we leave North Vietnamese troops South Vietnam. Therefore, even after the "seven concrete issues" Mr. Kissinger referred to are resolved, new negotiating session with North Vietnam, the United States is said to plan a further round of discussions with South Vietnamese leaders before an agreement is finally signed.

Among the issues remaining to be resolved, Mr. Kissinger said, are the need to guard against last-minute military thrusts before a cease-fire aimed at grabbing more territory; placing cease-fire inspection teams in position at the guns are silenced; clarifying the relation between the Vietnam cease-fire and the military situation in Laos and Cambodia; clarifying certain "linguistic problems" so as to assure, among other things, that Hanoi really is a tripartite council is an administrative structure, not a coalition government; and getting Hanoi's agreement that the present South Vietnamese government will sign the final agreement "in its own peace treaty."

Sen. Edward Brooke, Mass., commenting on a press briefing by President Nixon's top administration officials, said today he did not think the Vietnam cease-fire agreement would be signed by election day.

Sen. Brooke also said the United States might sign a peace settlement even if South Vietnam President Thieu refused to be party.

WEATHER

ALGATE	C	F	ALGATE	C	F
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy	AMSTERDAM	12
ANKARA	13	55	Cloudy	ANKARA	13
BANGKOK	28	82	Cloudy	BANGKOK	28
BELGRADE	12	54	Overcast	BELGRADE	12
BELLEVILLE	8	46	Overcast	BELLEVILLE	8
BOMBAY	13	55	Cloudy	BOMBAY	13
BUDAPEST	12	54	Overcast	BUDAPEST	12
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy	CASABLANCA	24
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Overcast	COPENHAGEN	9
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Cloudy	COSTA DEL SOL	13
DUBLIN	12	54	Overcast	DUBLIN	12
EDINBURGH	12	54	Cloudy	EDINBURGH	12
FLORENCE	13	55	Cloudy	FLORENCE	13
GENEVA	10	50	Overcast	GENEVA	10
HAVANA	9	48	Sunny	HAVANA	9
HELSINKI	1	34	Cloudy	HELSINKI	1
ISTANBUL	12	54	Cloudy	ISTANBUL	12
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	LAS PALMAS	19
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy	LONDON	17
LYON	12	54	Cloudy	LYON	12
MADRID	13	55	Sunny	MADRID	13
MILAN	12	54	Cloudy	MILAN	12
MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy	MONTREAL	1
MOSCOW	2	36	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2
MUNICH	9	48	Sunny	MUNICH	9
NEW YORK	20	68	Sunny	NEW YORK	20
NICE	13	55	Overcast	NICE	13
PARIS	14	57	Cloudy	PARIS	14
PRAGUE	13	55	Overcast	PRAGUE	13
ROME	13	55	Overcast	ROME	13
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	7
TAIPEI	20	68	Overcast	TAIPEI	20
TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy	TUNIS	20
VENICE	13	55	Sunny	VENICE	13
VIENNA	12	54	Cloudy	VIENNA	12
WASHINGTON	17	63	Sunny	WASHINGTON	17
ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy	ZURICH	8

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast at 700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Is Again Insist, But Softly, They Want Pact Signed Today

By James Goldsborough

5. Oct. 30 (UPI).—The Viet Cong today renewed the call for signature of a North Vietnamese peace pact tomorrow, but in a tone that suggested that they were somewhat being out.

Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Viet Cong peace delegation, said that the Viet Cong would accept the terms of the peace pact if it was signed tomorrow. She said that the Viet Cong would accept the terms of the peace pact if it was signed tomorrow.

But if Mrs. Binh did nothing to indicate an intransigent Communist stand on the signing, she was as tough as ever on the Viet Cong's attitude toward the Saigon government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mrs. Binh inadvertently threw some light on what may be one of the questions still to be clarified between Washington and Hanoi when she said that "Thieu should resign because he is an obstacle to a peaceful solution." This follows a recent statement by North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong that Mr. Thieu would not long be a factor in any Saigon administration.

In the peace agreement that was published by Hanoi last Thursday and accepted by the United States as basically correct, it is stated that the two present administrations in South Vietnam will remain in existence. There is no reference to Mr. Thieu's abdication.

Mrs. Binh also revealed what might be another problem when she said that following a cease-fire the United States would have to "bring pressure on Saigon" to assure the release of all political prisoners held by Saigon.

The political prisoners issue was one of the two points remaining to be settled following the Oct. 17 negotiating session between Mr. Kissinger and Xuan Thuy, chief Hanoi negotiator. Apparently it still has not been settled to Mrs. Binh's satisfaction.

Despite this apparent reluctance of the Viet Cong to accept all that was negotiated by Hanoi, Mrs. Binh said that the Viet Cong was "completely in agreement" with the negotiations. She said the Viet Cong forces would "respect it scrupulously and our forces will strictly observe it." She said the Viet Cong would begin negotiations with Saigon.

noi Says ice Delay Political

KONO, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Nhan Dan, accused of political reasons for the delay in the signing of a peace pact, said that the Viet Cong was "completely in agreement" with the negotiations. She said the Viet Cong forces would "respect it scrupulously and our forces will strictly observe it." She said the Viet Cong would begin negotiations with Saigon.

m Leaves et of 'Snow' North Rockies

VER, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Four feet of snow were reported to have fallen in some parts of the North Rockies today as a prelude to a storm system moving south.

The snow and storm were reported to have fallen in some parts of the North Rockies today as a prelude to a storm system moving south.

GIs in Vietnam Down to 33,700

SAIGON, Oct. 30 (AP).—The U.S. command announced today that American troop strength in Vietnam dropped another 300 last week to 33,700.

President Nixon's goal is to get American strength in Vietnam down to 27,000 by Dec. 1, but this could become academic if a peace proposal is signed by the United States and North Vietnam. It would mean the withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam within 60 days.



PEP TALK—Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern talking with his wife before a TV interview.

McGovern Labels President 'Mr. Veto' on Domestic Bills

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern said today that President Nixon, by rejecting legislation to deal with the nation's health and welfare problems, "has earned the title of 'Mr. Veto'."

Sen. McGovern told several hundred political and labor leaders that Mr. Nixon's vetoes last Friday of nine domestic bills, including health, education, veterans and public works funds, "has given us some indication of what the future may be like" if the Republican administration is re-elected.

Sen. McGovern said that the Democrats have proved better able to deal with the country's problems "at a time when we all hope the country is beginning to move from war to peace."

He said that "the choice is very clear, so let's use the next week to make that choice of the century, not for Mr. Veto. Let's make that choice for ourselves and for our country."

Sen. McGovern said that if he is elected, he "will reserve the right to try to renegotiate" any agreement signed by the Nixon administration that would commit the United States to aiding the Thieu regime after the war.

"If an agreement is signed, obviously I am going to honor it," Sen. McGovern said. "But I oppose the continuance of military aid to the Thieu regime in Saigon, and I would, with consultation with Congress, call for the termination of any further military aid to the Thieu regime in Saigon."

Sen. McGovern noted that by the time he would assume office, there might be "a different character to the government in Saigon."

Speaking on a television interview program, Sen. McGovern said that during his visit to Saigon in September, 1971, "Mr. Thieu indicated to me that any kind of lessening of U.S. resolve in South Vietnam would prompt him to resign, so we may not have Mr. Thieu to deal with in January, 1973."

He said he would "reconsider" his objections if a coalition government were in power in Saigon when he came to office.

At the same time, Sen. McGovern's national security advisers released a position paper calling for sweeping reform of the armed services, which the paper called "one of our greatest casualties in Vietnam."

Citing such "symptoms of malaise" as "fraying" (fragmentation) attacks on officers and widespread use of drugs by servicemen, the position paper called for an end to racial discrimination, and overhaul of military judicial procedures, and improved methods of treating and preventing drug abuse.

Drug Traffic

On the broadcast, Sen. McGovern said "high officials in the Thieu government and in surrounding countries are responsible for the hard-drug traffic in this country that now represents about one-third of the heroin coming into America."

Because of this and because of President Thieu's moves against his non-Communist political opposition, Sen. McGovern said, "I don't want to see American tax dollars used indefinitely to back that kind of government."

In Los Angeles, vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver quoted former U.S. peace negotiator W. Averell Harriman as saying that the peace terms revealed last week are "no better substantially, than what we could have had four years ago when Nixon came to power."

"The tragedy is," Mr. Shriver continued, "that when the President came into power he did not seem to get peace through negotiation. He sought peace through Vietnamization. And the fact is Vietnamization is just another word for prolonging the war."

The court sentenced Amine Ben Mansour to two years in prison. Mohammed Ben Mansour, still sought by police, was sentenced to 30 months. René Caubard received 18 months, nine of which were suspended; Rosine Chastre and Thierry Borge a 13-month suspended sentence.

Four French girls, who gave their passports to the group, were given suspended sentences of six months.

The youths carrying the bombs were apprehended at the Tel Aviv Airport and jailed in August, 1971.

The youths carrying the bombs were apprehended at the Tel Aviv Airport and jailed in August, 1971.

Nixon to Sign Bill Raising Aid to Elderly

But Will Veto 2 More As Spurs to Inflation

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (UPI).—President Nixon announced today that he would sign "with very great pleasure" a bill that will increase Social Security benefits for 8 million elderly, blind and disabled Americans by \$5.3 billion a year.

The measure will raise payroll taxes to pay not only for its increased benefits but also for the costs of a 20 percent across-the-board increase in Social Security payments voted by Congress and signed by the President earlier this year.

Mr. Nixon also said he would veto, as too expensive, two other bills that would have benefited elderly Americans.

One would have extended the "Older Americans Act," which provides some medical services for the aged, and the other would have set up a government-financed institute to study the problems of the elderly.

Inflation Cited

The bills would have authorized the expenditure of \$2.3 billion over three years and were rejected by Mr. Nixon on grounds that they would have fed inflation and compelled a general tax increase.

In announcing he would sign the Social Security measure, Mr. Nixon said that it would actually help his administration stay within the \$250-billion spending limit since the tax increases will start in this January, while the benefit increases will not take effect until 1974.

This, the President said, would provide an extra \$1 billion in 1973 that would be applied toward reducing the estimated \$30-billion deficit in the 1973 budget.

The major thrust of the new law is to provide minimum benefits of \$130 a month for individuals aged 65 and \$195 a month for couples through federal assumption of state welfare programs. This state would be permitted to supplement those figures.

No Welfare Reform

However, the bill contains nothing on the principal subject included when the President submitted it—reform of the welfare program for families with children.

The House, in acting on the legislation last year, approved Mr. Nixon's family assistance plan with its \$2,400 guaranteed annual income for a family of four and its aid for the first time for the working poor. But the Senate did not go along.

With any new program for welfare families eliminated, Congress turned the legislation chiefly into an expansion of Medicare and into the realization of a variety of Social Security benefits that had been promised for years.

Other Key Provisions

Other provisions of the new law include:

- A widow can get 100 percent, rather than the present 82.5 percent, of her husband's Social Security entitlement. This will cost \$1.1 billion a year and benefit 3.3 million people.

- The outside-income ceiling of \$1,680, after which Social Security benefits start to be reduced, is increased to \$2,100. This is expected to benefit 1.2 million people at a cost of about \$556 million in 1974.

- Minimum payments on retirement will total \$170 a month for individuals and \$340 for a couple if they have paid Social Security taxes for 30 years.

- Disabled workers, widows and widowers between age 50 and 65 and people receiving Social Security disability payments before reaching age 23 would become eligible for Medicare health insurance coverage. This extension of coverage that pays most of the hospital and doctor bills is the first to anyone under age 65 and will affect some 1.7 million people.

- People over 65 not covered by Social Security can buy Medicare coverage for \$33 a month, below the cost of most private health insurance for the elderly.

- The cost of chiropractic services will be covered by Medicare and Medicaid but "only with respect to treatment of the spine by means of manual manipulation."

- Social Security numbers will be issued, starting next January, to children when they enter first grade. This compares to the old system of issuing numbers upon application.

- The present six-month waiting period before disability benefits begin will be cut to five months, affecting 950,000 people at a cost of \$128 million in 1974.

Meeting on Namibia

PRETORIA, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Alfred Boshier, personal envoy of United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, met South African Premier John Vorster today at the end of his 17-day fact-finding mission through Namibia (South-West Africa).

Mr. Boshier, who was accompanied by a South African delegation, met with Vorster and other officials of the South African government.

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Reports He Told FBI He Hired Segretti

Time Says Chapin Admits Sabotage Role

By Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Time magazine reported yesterday that Dwight L. Chapin, President Nixon's appointments secretary, had "admitted" to FBI agents that he had hired Donald H. Segretti, a California attorney, to disrupt Democratic political campaigns.

Time said: "Chapin had also told the FBI that Segretti's payment was set by Nixon's personal attorney, California lawyer Herbert Kalmbach."

The magazine further reported that Justice Department sources say that "Kalmbach, too, admitted to FBI agents that the money he paid Segretti came from cash kept by the Committee for the Re-election of the President in the office of its finance chairman, Maurice H. Stans."

On Oct. 18, The Washington Post reported that Lawrence Young, 32, another California attorney, had said in a sworn statement that Mr. Segretti told him that "Dwight Chapin was a person I reported to in Washington."

Mr. Chapin has said through the White House press office that the report "is based on hearsay and is fundamentally inaccurate."

Previous Reports

Time and The Post have previously reported that Mr. Kalmbach paid Mr. Segretti for his work, and The New York Times has said that Mr. Segretti made at least six telephone calls to the White House and one to Mr. Chapin's home since March.

Time's account also said that "no hard evidence could be developed to support a charge by The Washington Post that H.R. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff, was one of those with control over a fund that paid for spying and disruption."

The Post, citing accounts of grand jury testimony and information from federal investigators, reported last Wednesday that Mr. Haldeman was one of five high-ranking presidential associates authorized to approve payments from the fund.

The Post article stated that Hugh W. Sloan, Jr., former treasurer of the Nixon committee, reportedly had named Mr. Haldeman in testimony before the grand jury investigating the Watergate bugging case.

The next day Mr. Sloan's attorney denied "unequivocally" that Mr. Sloan had named Mr. Haldeman to the grand jury or to any federal investigators.

Post reporters then asked Mr. Sloan if Mr. Haldeman was indeed among those authorized to approve payments from the fund even if he did not tell that to the grand jury. Mr. Sloan declined to answer, but did say that "our denial is strictly limited" to the report on testimony before the grand jury and investigators.

The Post reporters then went back to their federal sources and were told that the Post article had been incorrect in identifying Mr. Sloan's grand jury testimony as a source of information on Mr. Haldeman's link to the fund. However, these same sources, who have provided detailed information on the Watergate investigation, confirmed once more that Mr. Haldeman was authorized to make payments from the fund.

One source went so far as to say that "this is a Haldeman operation" and that Mr. Haldeman had "insulated" himself, dealing with the fund through an intermediary.

Both Sen. George McGovern and Vice-President Spiro Agnew spoke about the alleged Haldeman involvement yesterday in television interviews.

Sen. McGovern said: "Why haven't we had some explanation about all of this matter from the President himself? Why has he declined to appoint an impartial investigator to look into this matter and give the people all the facts before Election Day?"

Mr. Agnew said that The Post's coverage of the Watergate case had been "journalistic" and "honest" and that the article connecting Mr. Haldeman with the fund was "a contrived story constructed out of two untruths attempting to tie this to the President."

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Adm. Moorer's Daughter Escapes Navy Kidnapper

MAYPORT, Fla., Oct. 30 (UPI).—A young sailor who wanted to get out of the U.S. Navy abducted at knifepoint yesterday the 22-year-old daughter of Rear Adm. J.P. Moorer, chief of the Navy's 6th Aircraft Carrier Division, police said today.

Michelle Moorer, who is also the niece of Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, managed to escape, clad in a nightgown, when her abductor stopped at a traffic light in Daytona Beach, police said.

Lowell D. Howard, a 17-year-old sailor stationed at Mayport, was arrested later.

Officers said Miss Moorer suffered a one-inch cut on the side of her neck during the abduction, but was not seriously injured.

Mayport police information officer Joe Sarver said Miss Moorer told police an intruder broke into the admiral's Mayport home about 4 a.m. and forced her at knifepoint from her bed. She told officers she was awakened by a hand over her mouth and a knife at her neck.

Miss Moorer said that as they drove to Daytona Beach, the abductor told her he wanted to get out of the Navy, and abducting her would get him out.

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VAN MOPPE
DIAMONDS

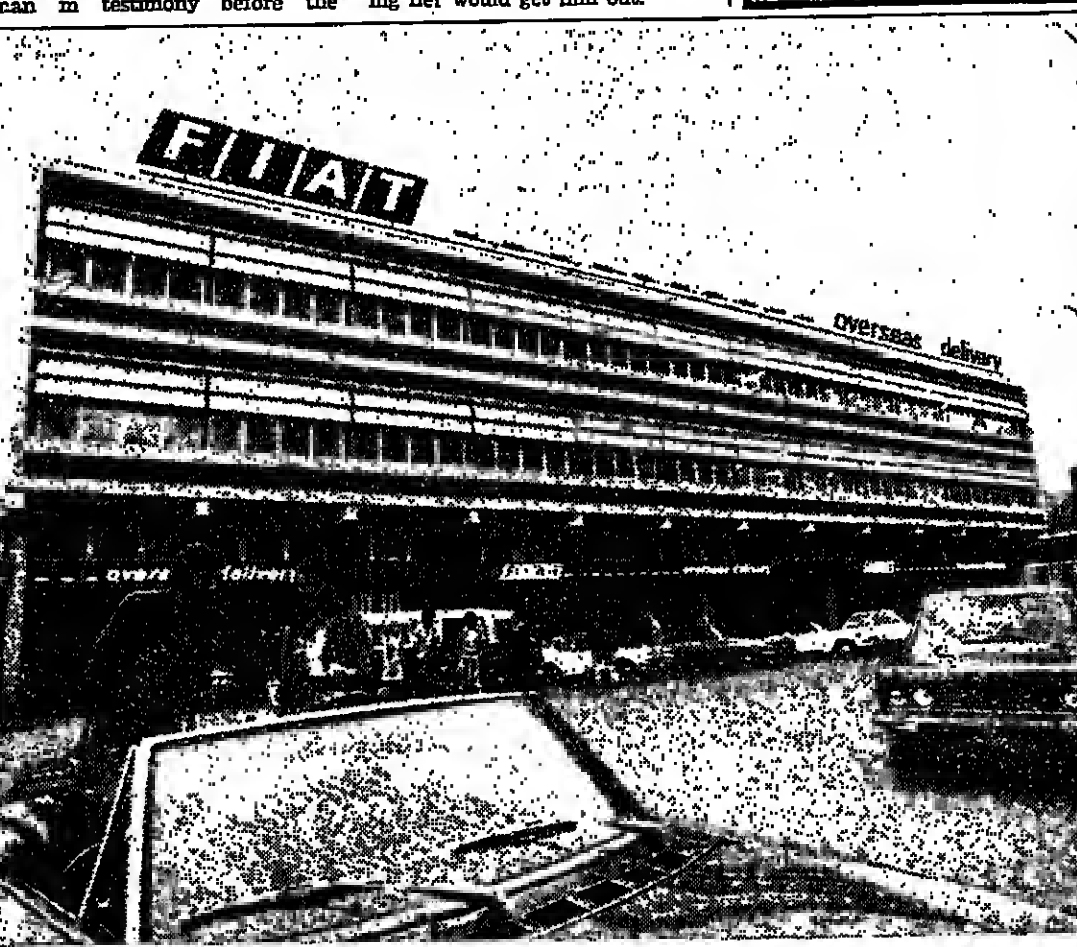
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Polls Give Trudeau, Liberals Slight Edge

Early Turnout Is Light in Canadian Voting

OTTAWA, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—Canadians voted for a new federal Parliament today in a test that will see whether Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who swept to power four years ago by capturing the Canadian imagination, has retained his appeal.

Polling day weather was dull and overcast, and turnout at the polling stations was light in most areas, according to early reports. It was a little heavier in the eastern industrial provinces of Quebec and Ontario and brisker voting was expected as workers left their factories and offices.

Most public opinion polls give the governing Liberal party a slight edge, but some polls have shown the proportion of unde-

ecided voters as high as 31 percent—which could make the election a toss-up.

Mr. Trudeau's main opposition comes from the Progressive Conservative party headed by Robert Stanfield and the socialist New Democratic party under David Lewis. The rightist Social Credit party is also likely to make inroads as it tries to re-establish itself as a national force.

The Liberals have laid their record on the line in a campaign dominated by the issues of inflation and unemployment. They have deliberately played down the swinging image that many Canadians have of Mr. Trudeau, but even so he remains a more visible personality than the quiet

and unassuming Mr. Stanfield, who has failed to make a marked impact on voters.

Mr. Trudeau has dwelt in his campaign on a comparison between the Canada of 1968—rent by violence and fears that the federal government could not survive demands for French separatism—with the more peaceful picture of today.

The New Democrats have charged that big corporations have been receiving giant tax concessions at the expense of individual taxpayers and criticized the way chain stores fix their prices.

In the old Parliament, the Liberals had 147 seats, the Conservatives 75, the New Democrats 25, Social Credit 13, Independents 2, and four vacancies.

One imponderable element is that the voting age has been lowered to 18. There are almost 12.5 million eligible voters this year, about two million more than in 1968, when the Liberals buried their nearest rivals, the Conservatives, and emerged with 152 House of Commons seats.

Polling booths are open until 7 p.m. local time across the country. The final outcome may not be known until the ballots are counted in the west coast province of British Columbia, the last of Canada's five time zones to vote.

Athens Is Said To Delay Pact With 6th Fleet

ATHENS, Oct. 30 (AP).—The Greek government is delaying a technical agreement granting facilities to units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet until the presidential election is held, a source close to the government said today.

The Democratic candidate, Sen. George McGovern, has threatened to sever military and economic assistance to Greece if he is elected.

The source said the Greek government does not want to find itself in the awkward position of having granted technical facilities and then have a McGovern administration boycott them.

Talks on where the Sixth Fleet units will anchor or berth began in February, shortly after an agreement in principle was reached by both governments.

Spain Moves To Curb Rate Of Inflation

Governors Instructed To Set Food Prices

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The Spanish government has taken emergency steps to stabilize the cost of living in the face of widespread discontent over inflation. The measures, to be in effect for six months, primarily affect food prices, which have risen sharply.

Provincial governors have been authorized to fix retail prices from week to week on perishable goods while the Ministry of Commerce was ordered to import food under lowered tariffs.

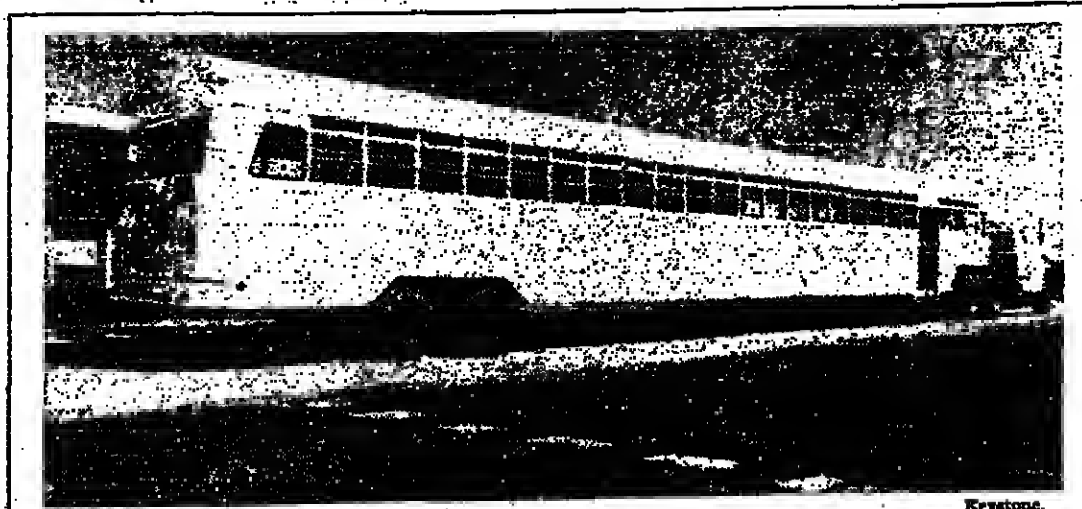
Like the rest of Western Europe, Spain has had to contend with varying degrees of inflation over the last three years. In recent months, it has become more acute and the accompanying chorus of complaints from press commentators and labor and consumer groups has been a major source of embarrassment for the government.

Profit Curbs Fall Attempts to control profit margins failed, and officials applied more drastic measures after the cost-of-living index rose by an average of about 1 percent in July, August and September. From January to September, it rose 5.6 percent and the index is expected to rise more quickly in the last three months of the year, particularly as the Christmas season approaches.

The accuracy of official estimates is widely disputed by Spanish shoppers and by economists who assert that the inflation rate is even higher than the government will acknowledge. A recent report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development put Spain toward the top of the list of inflation-ridden countries in the West.

Adm. Moorer Decorated

BONN, Oct. 30 (UPI).—West Germany today awarded Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the nation's grand cross of merit with star. Adm. Moorer is on a three-day official visit here.



A LONG SHIFT—This 70-foot bus with 56 windows, the world's longest, has just been completed in America. Capacity of 120, it will transport factory workers.

Foreign Reporters Allowed a Rare Visit

China's Party Paper Makes Money, Mistakes

PEKING, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—The Chinese Communist party newspaper, the People's Daily, tries at a profit, sometimes makes mistakes and does not carry news about American moonwalks because there are "a lot of questions yet to be solved on earth," one of the paper's editors said today.

In another example of China's new willingness to discuss its secrets—journalists were shown underground nuclear shelters last week—the People's Daily opened its doors to a group of correspondents here for the visit of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Chen Chen, described as a leading member of the newspaper, led the discussion and answered questions. During the conversation, he offered an insight into why the National Day editorial was published on Oct. 1 last year, a break with tradition.

Mr. Chen said that the situation then had to be taken into account.

Lin's Move Involved Asked if this indicated that things had not then settled down after former Defense Minister Lin Biao's attempt to seize power in mid-September, Mr. Chen replied: "Not entirely so, though I cannot say that had nothing to do with it."

The People's Daily has been seen recently by a group of Amer-

ican editors touring China, but it has been closed to most other visitors.

Mr. Chen said today that the paper had a circulation of 3,400,000 and that it was printed daily in Peking and nine other cities. It sometimes carries paid advertisements—for books, ballets and the Canton Trade Fair—and made a "surplus" of nearly \$2 million last year, which was given to the state.

News Judgment

Asked what the criteria were for publishing international news in the People's Daily and why the fact that Americans had landed on the moon had never been published, Mr. Chen said: "In our view there are a lot of questions yet to be solved on earth."

"It is our intention to have our readers pay more attention to things happening on earth than on the moon. We did cover [the moon] at the beginning, but with subsequent trips to the moon we did not bother to print it."

His statement surprised observers here as no reference to the American landings on the moon had been seen in the Chinese newspapers since the first landing in July, 1969. The news was, however, mentioned in a digest of foreign news agency reports circulated to party officials.

Asked if the People's Daily

made mistakes, Mr. Chen laughed and said: "That's hard to avoid for a paper—we had an error only the day before yesterday. If we make a mistake we make a correction."

Laughing again, he added: "Sometimes our articles are perfectly correct but an editor makes what he thinks is a correction but which in actual fact is a mistake."

Allende Aides Are Facing Impeachment

From Wire Dispatches

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 30.—Chile's opposition parties began impeachment action today against four of President Salvador Allende Gossens' cabinet ministers, charging violations of the constitution.

Congress, which can impeach ministers by a simple majority in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, is controlled by the opposition and already has ousted two of President Allende's interior ministers.

The officials accused are Jaime Suarez of the Interior Ministry; Carlos Matus, Economy; Anibal Palma, Education; and Jacques Chonchol, Agriculture.

The secretary of the opposition Christian Democratic party warned that similar action would be taken against other ministers who "overstep the constitution."

The censure vote was regarded as harassment of President Allende in the face of the "middle class" strike that has cost the country \$100 million during the last three weeks.

Students Join Some 50,000 truck owner-

drivers went on strike Oct. 11 and were joined by 150,000 storekeepers, bank employees and doctors, lawyers and other professional men.

The strikers were joined today by 50,000 high school students.

Gen. Hector Bravo Munoz, chief of Santiago's state-of-emergency zone, reminded Chileans today that the death penalty can be invoked against anyone who attacks the police or the army in the performance of its duty. He also warned that anyone insulting the armed forces could be sent to prison for a minimum of two months.

The army is in charge of public order in Santiago and 19 other provinces under a state of emergency, a form of martial law, declared by Mr. Allende because of the strikes.

JDL Leader Arrested At Jerusalem Gate

JERUSALEM, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Police arrested Rabbi Meir Kahane, the head of the Jewish Defense League, and 10 other persons today on charges of violating a court order prohibiting them from tacking a Jewish holy object to the Old City's Damascus Gate.

It was the second time in a month that Rabbi Kahane has been arrested. The court ruled yesterday that Rabbi Kahane and his group could not affix a mezuzah, an object put on the door posts of Jewish homes, to the gate.

U.S. Firm Loses Greek Factory Bid

Aerospace Plant To French-Led Group

ATHENS, Oct. 30 (NYT).—French-led international consortium has beaten out an American firm, Automation Inc., for a contract to construct a multimillion-dollar aerospace plant in Greece.

The surprise decision was by the Greek Supreme Council of the Armed Forces Oct. 29, a foreign diplomatic source said today. The surprise project is to be financed by an American credit of \$25 million approved last June under a Foreign Military Sales Act.

The duel over the contract fought for more than a year between Automation Inc. and a partnership made up of the Avions Marcel Dassault, Lockheed Services, sidrny of Lockheed Aircraft and Aristote Onassis Airways.

The contract, which is worth more than \$50 million, was drafted for early 1973. The text will contain a negotiated over the last months.

A Hellenic aerospace plant is one of the military government's prestige projects. The project is closely tied to Greece's arms arsenal is almost exclusively American since the regime orders for two squadrons of American-made Phantom jets in preference to French Mirage aircraft. Credit terms by Dassault.

In the competition for the aerospace plant contract, the regime's experts had ruled in favor of the better of the two, but the Supreme Council of Armed Forces decided last week to award the contract to the group if they were prepared to improve their offer along with Automation's more detailed proposals.

Diplomats in Athens said this had been a Greek political decision given after its defeat over the planes contract.

There were reports the suit had diluted his and the Greek deal by some 10 percent. The project is a joint venture of companies. Twenty percent goes to Lockheed, which for its know-how on An planes, and to Olympic A which was interested in a maintenance and repair for its aircraft—mainly 1—in its own backyard. The state will own 40 percent factory.

The plant, to be built at Tanagra Air Base, some 30 miles north of Athens, will service military and commercial aircraft and later will expand into a craft assembly plant.

Douglas-Home In China, Urges Broad Contact

From Wire Dispatches

PEKING, Oct. 30.—Sir Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary, said today there was a fund of goods in China in Britain and call for wide trade, scientific and cultural contacts between the countries.

On the second day of his day visit to China, Sir Alec at a banquet given in his honor in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

He proposed that China should acquire the hat consultation at government level.

"We need to know thoughts on the many which face the world and the well-being of the people live in it," Sir Alec said.

Earlier, he and the Chinese Foreign Minister, Chi Fei, discussed moves to end the Sino-Soviet border tensions and said they both consider taking part in international conference on China.

Sources said that Vietnam occupied about half of the hour discussion. The res devoted to a general survey of affairs in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

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Our client is a large Italian chemical-pharmaceutical group with several subsidiaries all over the world. To provide new talents for top management positions, we have been requested to seek

Managing Directors

for the Subsidiaries of Asia - Africa - Latin America. They will be responsible for managing the sales organization and the producing facilities of their subsidiary, as well as for planning its development in the medium and long term, and coordinating all its activities.

The right men are between 35-45, with a university background and/or a degree in business administration. Professional experience should be based on some years of full managerial responsibility in the commercial or administrative field, with some large industrial concern. A sound knowledge of English or French is required.

We believe this is a very appealing opportunity for people motivated to enrich their curriculum through a position of high prestige; the whole group offers good career prospects.

Starting salary will be proportionate to the experience and professional curriculum of the candidate and will take into consideration the post location.

The identity of the candidates will not be revealed to our client without prior permission. Please send curriculum with full details quoting reference number 309/B. We shall answer to everyone within 35 days.

GEA - Corso Porta Nuova, 3 - 20121 Milano (Italy) in charge of the recruitment.

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Administrative Managers

for the Subsidiaries of Spain and Latin America. They will be responsible for organizing and supervising all activities in the following fields:

- Accounting
- Finance and Control
- Purchasing
- Personnel

They will also collaborate directly with the home office top management in evaluating the economic aspects of the development of their subsidiaries and the investments' control.

The men we seek are between 30-38, with a university degree. Their professional experience should be based on managerial-level activities in the administrative and accounting field, with modern medium-large firms. A sound knowledge of Spanish is a preferential asset.

The remuneration will be very interesting and take into consideration the post location: the whole group offers good opportunities for further career. The identity of the candidates will not be revealed to our client without prior permission. Please send curriculum with full details quoting reference number 310/B. We shall answer to everyone within 35 days.

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Our client is a large Italian chemical-pharmaceutical group with several subsidiaries all over the world. To provide new talents for top management positions, we have been requested to seek

Sales Managers

for the Subsidiaries of North Africa - Latin America. They will be responsible for setting objectives and marketing strategies, defining the programs and controlling their implementation, leading and motivating the sales-promotion people and supervising the administrative side of all selling activities.

The men we seek are aged about 35, with a university degree (possibly scientific) and a good professional experience in medical promotion. A sound knowledge of French or Spanish is required.

Starting salary will be well above the average: the magnitude and growth rate of the whole group offers very good career opportunities.

The identity of the candidates will not be revealed to our client without prior permission. Please send curriculum with full details quoting reference number 311/B. We shall answer to everyone within 35 days.

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10/11/12/30

Finance Ministers Agree On Curbing Price Rises at 4%

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—The finance ministers of the enlarged Common Market agreed tonight to fight inflation in monetary and budgetary policies aimed at keeping price rises down to 4 percent per year, spokesmen for the nine nations said that all the decisions had been made, but were "psychological pressures" aimed at giving governments the means to set tough anti-inflation measures.

Big 4 Envoys in 4th Meeting in a Week

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (UPI).—The four ambassadors held their fourth meeting in a week today to discuss their rights in Germany or the two German states join United Nations.

He talks in the former Allied Control Authority building in the eastern sector began a week ago in an effort to draw up a declaration stating that rights obtained by the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France as World War II victors will not be curtailed by international recognition of the two German states.

They coincided with East-West man negotiations on a treaty of reconciliation. The treaty will be the way for entry into the United Nations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the (East) German Democratic Republic.

East German State Secretary Igel Kohl and West German Secretary Egon Bahr were scheduled to meet again Thursday in Berlin.

Beef and Potatoes
their negotiations on a basic treaty on East-West German relations were said to be nearing completion. The main barrier to agreement was the differing views on the concept of a German nation.

The West Germans wanted to open the door open for eventual unification by insisting in the treaty preamble that both German states are part of one German nation.

The East Germans opposed this, saying that the standard that West Germany is as foreign as Switzerland and want recognition for Germany as a sovereign state.

The disagreement made West Germany place great emphasis on a Big Four declaration that would refer to Germany as a whole.
The American, British and French ambassadors to West Germany sought a declaration that gave four rights in Berlin and Germany as a whole would not be divided by United Nations membership of the two German states.

Students Seized Greek March

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 30 (UPI).—Hundreds of university students marched in the streets today until police dispersed them after a brief clash.
About 20 students from the Ionian University of Salamina held for questioning.
The marchers were protesting irregularities in student elections on the university campus. A new charter for student elections will go into effect in an election Nov. 20.
The elections will be the first by university in Greece since army seized power in 1967 suspended parliamentary

Food Price Freeze Tended in Poland

WARSAW, Oct. 30 (AP).—Polish Communist leaders decided today to prolong their food "freeze," which was imposed months ago after riots that led Wladyslaw Gombulz, from the night's announcement by the Polish press agency that it would how long the freeze had extended.

Plague Case in Israel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 30 (UPI).—A 15-year-old Arab boy came in with cholera today in the outbreak of the disease in 1968. The health officials said it followed an outbreak of cholera in neighboring Syria.

meeting is to define a series of anti-inflation measures which all countries could take together.
The formula for limiting the increase in the money supply—the amount of money in circulation, which in an inflationary situation can force prices up as more money begins to run after fewer goods—does not contain an absolute limit.

The ministers have accepted a proposal from the EEC Commission that the increase should be variable for each member state, based on the growth of gross national product plus a built-in price rise factor.

The ministers then went on to discuss a formula for curbing public spending of member states, which would eliminate another major source of inflation.
Earlier, the ministers declared themselves optimistic of a successful outcome of their meeting following the Paris summit earlier this month, which gave political impetus to a joint fight against rising prices.

However, some differences of opinion were evident as the session began at the European Center here.

French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that he thought a proposed 15 percent temporary cut on the community's common external tariff was "not essential."

Other Type of Inflation
Britain's Minister for European Affairs Geoffrey Rippon, who is standing in for Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, underlined that Britain's problem was wage and cost inflation and not demand inflation as in most Common Market countries.

Any decisions today would, therefore, have to take account of Britain's special situation, he said, declaring that the proposed 15 percent tariff cut would be "a move in the right direction."

The cut was proposed by the EEC Executive Commission.
Mr. Barber, who was originally due to attend the meeting, was kept in London by the continuing Downing Street negotiations on prices and incomes.

Other proposals before the ministers include an easing of quota restrictions on certain sensitive goods except textiles, and a commitment from the EEC to raise its ceilings for manufactured goods from the developing countries by 15 percent.

The commission also proposed moves in the agriculture sector which would enable the community to import more beef and potatoes to counter the current shortages and consequent higher prices.

These proposals, favored by France, are opposed by West Germany and Holland.

During the debate, Mr. Rippon said that community action did not mean identity of action given the differing economic situations in different countries.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the enlarged community must concentrate on action to contain costs and curb demand.

How Certain Chinese Caught Record 10,808,000 Centipedes

By Peggy Durbin
HONG KONG, Oct. 30 (NYT).—Peasants in 10 districts of Hubei Province have established a record in centipede catching this year because they followed the correct political line, China's official newspaper, Jiefang Jih Pao, reports.
Because of adherence to the Maoist line, the paper said, farmers in the north-central province captured 10,808,000 centipedes during one month of the "brisk season," topping last year's catch by 72 percent. And the export of centipedes to "fraternal provinces" was increased by 60 percent and to foreign countries by more than 200 percent.
The Chinese have long used dried centipedes for medicinal purposes.

According to Maoist theory, the essence of things is contradiction, and thus there are always at least two available lines. Nothing can be achieved unless the effort is based on the correct line. A problem for peasants as well as party functionaries, is what is the official line? Mao's line one year ago a few years later he was condemned as "revisionist," "leftist," "rightist" or "rightist under a leftist disguise."

A basic contradiction in agriculture has been between peasants' organized group labor for the commune and minor spare-time sideline occupations bringing small individual profits such as raising a few pigs or chickens, growing a few fruit trees, gathering acorns for commercial purposes or weaving bamboo articles.

A few years ago Jiefang Jih Pao reported, "communes prohibited because of 'interference from swindlers of the Liu Shao-chi type.' The period referred to is the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s and "swindlers of the Liu Shao-chi type" usually means him and Lin Biao, the late one-

Plane Survivor Dies

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—One of nine survivors of a domestic airline crash near here on Friday has died in a hospital, bringing the number of deaths to 60. She was Mme. Manique Villon, 45. The "black box" of the Air Inter Vickers Viscount aircraft, found in the wreckage, was still being studied.



FARM FOR FOWL—Some of the 200,000 ducks that are raised each year on cooperative farm near Budapest, then exported, mostly to Austria and to West Germany.

Trawlers Were Seeking Shelter From Storm

Iceland Gunboats Fire Blanks at British

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP).—An Icelandic gunboat fired two blank shells at British trawlers seeking shelter from North Atlantic storms in Iceland's fjords last night, in an attempt to drive them away, reports reaching here said today.

The hurricane-force gales, which whipped up waves as high as 30 feet, forced about 40 trawlers to run for cover along Iceland's northwest coast, where Reykjavik had warned they would be arrested if they entered Icelandic ports.

The trawlers were among about 70 defying Iceland's unilaterally imposed 50-mile coastal fishing limit to protect its rich fishing grounds.
The storms, with 80-mile-an-hour winds, hit Saturday morning. At least four trawlers ran into trouble in the raging seas. Two ran for shelter with injured crewmen aboard, and one trawler, the Kingston Pearl, began shipping water when a 30-foot wave buckled its plates.

Radar Lost
The fourth, the Arctic Avenger, lost its radar and was lost for a time in the storm.

Radio reports from the trawlers and their mother ship, the Othello, said a gunboat harassed the Othello and a trawler as they transferred an injured seaman from the fishing vessel off Isafjord Saturday.

Two trawlers requested Icelandic permission to enter port to repair storm damage, but this did not come for 18 hours while the vessels were tossed in the mountainous seas. Finally, the vessels made repairs at sea and sailed away, the reports said.
The storm blew itself out, but reports from the disputed zone

early today said that many trawlers were caught in another storm with waves towering as high as 50 feet.

The vessels were reported running for Iceland's rocky fjords for shelter again.

The Icelanders, who have not yet arrested any of the trawlers since the "cod war" began Sept. 1, are apparently counting on the winter storms to batter the trawlers and drive them away.

However, amid moves in London and Reykjavik to resume

deadlocked negotiations over the 50-mile limit, the Icelanders have modified their earlier warning that trawlers would be arrested.
A weekend announcement said that Icelandic gunboats would not pounce where there was "danger to ships or loss of life."

The gunboats and trawlers have skirmished repeatedly since Iceland extended its old 12-mile limit. Britain does not recognize the new limit.

2 Koreas Revise Constitution To Pave Way to Unification

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (NYT).—The official North Korean news agency said today that the draft of a new North Korean Constitution had been completed to prepare for the reunification of that divided peninsula.

The proposed constitutional revision coincided with a similar proposal for the South Korean Constitution that South Korean officials have said was intended to clear the way for reunification.

Thus it appeared, from the content and the timing of the two revisions, that they had been agreed upon, at least tacitly, by leaders of the two Koreas to recognize each other's authority and to define a political basis for negotiations.

The North Korean disclosure, carried here by the Korean Central News Agency from Pyongyang, said the revised constitution would "become a powerful legal guarantee for consolidating . . . the historic cause of national reunification by defining in the most revolutionary way and correctly all principles governing the political, economic, cultural, and military spheres."

The dispatch gave no specifics of the proposed revisions, which must go through further formalities toward certain approval. But North Korean sources here indicated the general intent of the revisions.

They explained that the revisions would make clear that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea claimed jurisdiction only over the northern portion of the peninsula, rather than the entire country. This implied that North Korea recognized South Korea's

jurisdiction over its portion of the country.

The sources said that the revisions would also show that North Korea did not intend to impose its political and economic system on South Korea. But they said North Koreans would support a South Korean "revolution" if it occurred.

They also said that North Korea would "adjust" its claim that its rightful capital was Seoul, the capital of South Korea, and that Pyongyang was but a provisional capital for the North Korean government.

Union Leaders Ask U.K. Boycott Of Arab Airlines

LONDON, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—British union leaders called today for a total ban on all Arab airline flights in and out of London following the weekend's hijacking of a West German jet.

Scotland Yard was reported setting up a special intelligence bureau to collate hijacking information.

Delegates of some 22 unions, representing about 70,000 airport workers, urged a ban on Arab flights as of next Friday.

The matter will be considered Thursday at a meeting of the Heathrow Shop Stewards' Liaison Committee.

"The entire airport is now involved," said a spokesman for the shop stewards. "We are having immediate talks with all airlines to carry out the blacking of these (Arab) flights."

Ugandans to Buy European-Owned Farms by Nov. 15

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin announced today that European-owned farms in western Uganda would be subject to compulsory purchase by Ugandans from the middle of November.

According to Radio Uganda, he said the takeover would begin with British-owned farms.

The radio said Gen. Amin "warned those Europeans who have farms in the western region, especially at Fort Portal, Kasesa and Mbarara, and who are calling Ugandans dogs, monkeys and goats, that Ugandans will buy their farms as from the 15th of next month, starting with the British."

There are a number of British-owned tea estates in the western region.

Earlier today Gen. Amin had left his hospital and immediately chaired a joint meeting of the Defense and Prisons Service Councils despite doctors' orders to continue resting. Radio Uganda said Gen. Amin, who was admitted to the hospital a week ago with a throat complaint, drove himself home in an open jeep.

Death Toll Now at 13 In Barcelona Blast

BARCELONA, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—The death toll from an explosion that destroyed three apartment houses here yesterday rose to 13 today and may go higher, officials said.

The police said the blast had apparently been caused by gas. Rescue teams have dug 17 persons from the rubble. At least one person is missing and believed to be buried beneath tons of brick and stone.

The victims were all Spaniards.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lommel of Frankfurt with their allies: the financial experts of DIT. Behind Mrs. Lommel DIT managers J. A. de Ridder (left) and Dr. Wolfgang Tormann (right).

Port Workers, Teachers Start Strikes in Italy

MILAN, Oct. 30 (AP).—Port workers and schoolteachers started a two-day national strike today.

The strike by port workers blocked loading and unloading operations in major Italian ports. It also delayed departure of liners.

Meanwhile, unions supported a general-strike call for the heavily industrialized Lombardy region tomorrow. The walkout will affect industries, public transportation, trains and airports.

Streetscars, buses and the subway will be halted for two hours in Milan, the railways for three hours and airport maintenance at the Milan airports of Linate and Malpensa for four hours. Air companies said that there would be flight delays.

Public offices will be closed for the morning. Hospitals will provide only emergency service. Milan newspapers will not publish. Building workers are to strike nationwide tomorrow and metalworkers will stop work for two hours daily until Friday.

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The Implications of Piracy

The two latest skyjackings give a frightening illustration of the range of aerial piracy. That of the Lufthansa plane was an act of political terrorism, intended to bring pressure on the West German government to free three persons accused of complicity in a political massacre. That of the Eastern Air Lines jet was committed by men fleeing under the cloud of charges of bank robbery and murder.

Each in its own way was complex in its origins, diverse in motivation, but each had two significant factors in common: Both jeopardized the lives (and in the case of the Eastern skyjacking, cost one life) of assorted individuals going about their legitimate business; both assumed a safe haven for the pirates.

Whether or not the pirates were wrong in this assumption in these particular cases, it is one of the grimmer facts of international life today that havens do exist; that there is no law which compels a nation to return those guilty of crimes against the global skyways, and not even a consensus that permits direct pressure on such nations to assist in maintaining public order in international traffic.

The United States has pointed this out, forcefully, to the current session of the General Assembly. The United Nations for a variety of reasons, has been laggard in

taking up the issue and shows no signs of attempting to do so in any effective manner. This is neither good global morals nor good sense. Terror, whether political or strictly criminal, is a many-edged weapon. The abuse of the international mails for the dispatch of explosive devices is a case in point: Letter-bombs can be sent to anyone, unless everyone combines to outlaw their senders. The maintenance of lawful means of transportation is in the interest of all, not merely of those countries with the largest commercial fleet. The fact that thus far the latter have been the hardest hit by skyjackings should not blind those who harbor the pirates to their own reliance upon the ability of ships and planes to voyage about the world on their lawful occasions.

Revolution has been used to cover a multitude of sins, both of expression and repression in today's world. But revolution encouraged by a state against its neighbors is war, at least as soon as it passes from words to deeds of violence. The right of asylum is precious in a world divided into conflicting ideologies. But like all rights, it has practical as well as moral limitations. Until that is recognized, set down in international law by an international body, there is always the danger that the Israeli technique of retaliation will be accepted by other nations. And that would mean a long step backward for mankind.

Fruit and Light

The greatest of modern economists, Alfred Marshall, who died half a century before there was a Nobel prize in economics, used to like to cite Francis Bacon's distinction between scientific works that bear fruit and those that shed light.

Marshall, who wanted above all to be considered a practical reformer, thought he belonged in the first category. Many of the professional colleagues of this year's two Nobel Prize winners in economics, Sir John Hicks of Oxford and Kenneth Arrow of Harvard, would put them in the second category as light-shedders rather than fruit-bearers. Neither man has contributed any theories that a businessman or politician would recognize as practically applicable or that any social reforms that history will remember.

But both scholars have illuminated the problems that concern not only fellow theoretical economists but other scholars and practical men as well—the problems of low complex economic systems move toward stability and growth; how alternative states of an economy, or policy actions on particular matters, can be ranked in terms of what is better and what is worse; what justice means and should mean in a free society and how justice and social welfare can be measured and advanced. The miracle of

mathematical and logical analyses of such highly abstract questions is that they can subtly but profoundly move the thinking of other men toward practical results.

Professor Arrow himself welcomed the prize as encouragement to theoretical work in economics, which, as he noted, is often deprecated because of pressures for relevance and immediate action. "I'm thoroughly in favor of action," he said, "but I think everything needs to be seen in broader relations that are not obvious to the eye."

This is true of a host of practical problems ranging from unemployment and inflation to medical care and urban decay, where it is all too easy to pursue plausible objectives which have little to do with the really important issues. For instance, it does not help the urban poor if the middle classes are brought back to the city by a process that simply drives the impoverished deeper into their ghettos. And economic growth may hurt those at the bottom of a society more than it helps them if the system of income distribution does not work right and there is no adequate "compensation principle."

As the "practical" Marshall's greatest work was really his contribution to economic theory, the theoretical works of Hicks and Arrow may yet bear fruit of great value to mankind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Egypt and the Soviet Union

Who will laugh last in the increasingly confused Middle East imbroglio is still too soon to discern; but Western glee at the expulsion of the Russians from Egypt has been proved premature. President Sadat, when he astonished everyone last July by preemptorily ordering them out and actually cutting them off, evidently had no clear follow-up plan. Unable to produce the victory over Israel he had promised at An-Nasser, he got a short lease of popularity by daring act of national self-assertion. He is stuck in the sand. . . . Things might have been very different if the West European countries had had a common Middle East policy operating in concert with America, and if they had been capable of sing their influence in this vital area while America was preoccupied with elections. A great opportunity was missed. The question is how long Mr. Sadat will survive in Egypt that seems to be heading for an upheaval as pro-Russians and anti-Russians, pro-war and pro-peace factions confront each other. This time, the Russians, by insisting on the removal of Gen. Sadek, the minister of war, and others of their critics, are securing their political rear. It will not be easy to get rid of them again. . . .

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Vietnam Agreement

Undoubtedly the [U.S.-North Vietnamese] agreement reveals considerable concessions on the part of the North Vietnamese from

their positions of a year ago. They have got the link between military and political issues on which they were bound to insist, but they have not got the eviction of President Thieu or the diminution of his control over the military, police and civilian administration. Battered down to its essence, the agreement does meet the long-standing North Vietnamese demand for the Americans to go away and leave the Vietnamese people to settle their affairs by themselves. In the changed atmosphere following a cease-fire this could open all kinds of possibilities. . . . It is hard to foretell what peaceful settlement the two sides may contrive in South Vietnam. But at least in the international sense the end of this war, once achieved, promises to be final.

—From the Times (London).

The Palestinian Hijacking

What cannot be accepted is that the Germans were right to release the Palestinians in response to the demands of the hijackers. It is impossible to see how the decisions will do any other than increase the popularity of hijacking. Extremist groups may come to this as the most effective tactic available to them for holding the rest of society at ransom.

The saga is another reminder of the need for an urgent and necessary determination to tolerate no more. The lesson from Germany is that those governments that show the most weakness suffer the worst attacks. —From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 31, 1897

NEW YORK—Owing to the great excitement of the New York contest, the desperate campaign which Mr. Mark Hanna is making for the Senatorship in Ohio is almost lost sight of. President McKinley is moving heaven and earth to elect the man who elected him. And on the contrary, Mr. Bryan is doing everything in his power to beat him. He has been making speeches all over the State and has aroused the laboring men solidly against Mr. Hanna.

Fifty Years Ago

October 31, 1922

ROME—Signor Mussolini arrived in Rome yesterday to meet the triumph and troubles of a Caesar. Virtually acknowledged as Dictator of Italy, not only by the Fascist cohorts but also by immense crowds of more placid citizens, he made his way amid tumultuous scenes from the station to the Palace where he met with the King for an hour and accepted the Royal warrant to form a Government, which is really a dictatorship with Royal sanction.



McGovern and the Peace Paradox

By Anthony Lewis

LOS ANGELES—The White House announcement that peace is at hand in Vietnam should by all ordinary logic have destroyed whatever hopes George McGovern had in this election. So most commentators thought—and so evidently did some of the McGovern staff.

But not George McGovern. At breakfast the morning after Henry Kissinger's dramatic news conference he was as serene as ever, as casually confident. "I've always thought a settlement before the election would help me," he said. "It would tend to show people that I was right all along about the possibility of ending the war."

"And it might help focus the voter's mind on which candidate can do better for him at home. There's a historic tendency in this country to believe that the Republicans get us out of wars and the Democrats get us out of trouble in our economy."

The McGovern candidacy benefiting from the prospect of peace in Vietnam, a Nixon peace? It sounds far too paradoxical to be true. And yet, and yet . . . there are some curious signs.

The American Broadcasting Company has been polling a model sample of voters in Columbus, Ohio. The day after the news from the White House it checked back with those who had said they were undecided. A large number had now made up their minds—for McGovern.

Opportunism

Why? The ABC reporters found voter after voter saying the same thing: Mr. Nixon's sudden peace, as it seemed to them, was too opportunistic to be an accident. He must have acted because of the election. But if so, why had he not ended it long ago?

To those who planned this war for years in the White House and the Pentagon, such judgments would sound unsophisticated; they do not take into account the precise terms of the proposed settlement, or the negotiations needed to obtain them. But McGovern never thought much of the sophistication that made America destroy Asian societies for no definable purpose; and the way the war is ending evidently might convince some voters that he had a point.

McGovern could well be right in believing that his own credibility will be enhanced. When he said he would wind up America's role in the fighting in 90 days if elected President, and get the prisoners back in that time, many Americans were skeptical of such a timetable. Now here is Nixon saying he has just about arranged to do it all in 60 days.

Change in Emphasis

The other part of the optimistic McGovern thesis, that the apparent end of the war would bring voters back to economic issues more favorable to the Democratic party, also has some support. Samuel Lubell, the public-opinion analyst, reported that people he sampled right after the news were taking peace for granted already, seeing the election in more traditional terms and shifting toward McGovern.

I ran into an example of that reaction in Orange County, Calif., while McGovern was there—an

odd one because it came from a Nixon supporter. Craig Starkey, a salesman from Phoenix, Ariz., said he still planned to vote that way, but he volunteered this comment: "I wouldn't have wanted to change presidents while we were in the middle of a war. But now that it is more or less over, they're more equal—it's the domestic issues that matter."

Can any of this really make a difference in the result on Nov. 7? Is there any serious chance that a candidate as far down in the polls as George McGovern could be elected President? Some of the political correspondents watching the McGovern campaign—men of simple skepticism—have begun to think that the answer could be yes.

McGovern will use the last week of the campaign to sound themes based on his own reading of public reaction to the hope of peace. He will say that he prays for an early conclusion of the settlement, whatever the political result.

He will question why it could not have come sooner. And now, he will say, it is time to look

to peace—and the party that can handle its problems best.

"As the war ends," he told Orange County Democrats, "we need a government that is able to provide a decent, fulfilling job for every man and woman in this country who is able to work. We need a President ready to move from the waste of war to the works of peace."

He will tie his economic theme to a moral one: The corruption in the Nixon administration, the need for a new American vision, McGovern is convinced that the public is at last perceiving the gravity of the hugging, burglary and sabotage carried on by Republican agents in this election. In the last week Democratic leaders in a number of states have told him so, and certainly the corruption issue has broken heavily into the television news.

If in fact McGovern is seen to be coming on seriously in this final campaign stretch, tantalizing questions arise. Might Richard Nixon, the least visible candidate in modern history, come out swinging in his old style? And if he does, who will go to bed happy on the morning of Nov. 8?

The U.S. and Western Europe

By Arthur K. Watson

PARIS—A month ago the newspapers reported a "blast" at the Nixon administration from the Common Market.

While the remarks attributed to Mr. Schaezel fall short of the noun "blast," I feel that some things attributed to him in his interview with Europe, a publication specializing in Common Market news, deserve response. The conclusions I have drawn, after two and a half years as American Ambassador to France, are quite different from those attributed to Mr. Schaezel. In essence, Mr. Schaezel reportedly said that Washington had not given much evidence in

recent years of really understanding developments in Western Europe.

On the contrary, I feel that this administration has had a superb grasp of the evolution in Europe from a war-ravaged and politically torn continent to what has emerged over the last decade as an economically united and politically maturing entity that has outgrown its need for the American *pater familias* figure.

The Problem

Let us be candid. There was a time when the American influence was predominant in Europe. The problem for us, and for the Europeans, has been that of graceful withdrawal—not really in the economic or military sense, but in a subtler way, the psychological sense.

What I believe Ambassador Schaezel saw, and he is an astute observer, was the maturing of the relationship. He may well have interpreted it as "drift." My interpretation is evolution, and a very healthy one, from a semi-dependent Europe to one co-equal to the United States. We are no longer senior and junior partners, we are equal partners in a mutual enterprise.

How could it be otherwise? The Europe of the 9 has a population exceeding our own, and a gross national product fast approaching it.

Ambassador Schaezel is quoted, I hope incorrectly, as speaking of "hideous consequences" that might derive from the prospect of U.S. force reductions in Europe.

While neither of us retiring ambassadors can predict the future, it ought to be pointed out that there has been virtually no reduction in U.S. armed strength in Europe during the Nixon administration and this line has been maintained by that administration against substantial pressures in America. Why Ambassador Schaezel fears the Nixon

Bernard Levin

From London:

...The jury was out for some two hours; long hours they must have been for Sir Gerald Nabarro. For now there could be no more argument...

LONDON—I do not know what the moral of this story is; indeed, it may not have one. But it is a strange and interesting story, and worth the telling.

Sir Gerald Nabarro is a Conservative member of Parliament; he stands on the extreme right of the party. He is a very wealthy businessman, and a figure of tedious flamboyance, sporting a gigantic "handkerchief" moustache, wearing a top-hat to the House of Commons on budget day, forever thrusting himself and his opinions down the country's throat, and driving in a car bearing the number-plate NAB 1. As a matter of fact, Sir Gerald owns eight vehicles altogether, and their number-plates run from NAB 1 to NAB 8; he has spent years, and much money, tracking down the owners of the cars originally issued with these license-plates, and buying from them the right to sport them himself. And thereby hangs a tale.

A good many months ago (British justice is not as swift as American, but it is not as swift as lightning, either) Sir Gerald was visited by a police officer who bore with him a summons for prosecution against Sir Gerald on a charge of dangerous driving. Sir Gerald reacted as anyone who knows him would expect him to; with a great deal of noise and bluster. And allegations that the charge was based on an informer's little-tattle. But the prosecution went ahead.

Startling Defense

At the trial it was alleged that NAB 1 had been driven the wrong way round a traffic-roundabout—a fairly serious action, if true. Sir Gerald's defense was a startling one; he did not deny that the car had been driven dangerously, but he swore that he had not been driving it. Indeed, he said he had been asleep at the time of the incident; the driver, he claimed, was his secretary. Called in evidence, she corroborated his claim. The prosecution agreed that the lady had been at the wheel shortly after the car had passed through the roundabout, but insisted that Sir Gerald and his secretary had changed places, so that she would take the rap.

Nabarro was found guilty, fined £250 and his license suspended for a year. The implication was unavoidable; the jury must have believed that both he and his secretary were lying on oath. Sir Gerald, stridently maintaining his innocence, appealed against the conviction, claiming that he had new witnesses who would swear that the secretary, and not he, had been at the wheel during the dangerous driving. The appeal court ordered a new trial.

Last week, the new trial took

place. Sir Gerald had a witness who did indeed swear that he had seen a lady at the wheel at the material time. Four prosecuting witnesses, however, swore that they had seen Sir Gerald driving. Sir Gerald gave evidence bombastically to the last, and maintained his story that he had been a passenger, and that his secretary had been driving. Then must presumably at this point have been some turning of head in the court, as the secretary's evidence was awaited. It did not come; this time, Sir Gerald did not call her as a witness.

'Legal Advice'

On this omission the prosecution pounced with some vigor. They insisted that the only reason she could have had for not appearing (she could not, after such a lapse of time, have been prosecuted for dangerous driving herself) was that she had lied at the first hearing, as had Sir Gerald, but would now lie no longer. (All Sir Gerald has said on the subject is that she has not appeared "on legal advice.") The judge summed up very strongly against Nabarro, and the jury was out for some two hours; long hours they must have been for Sir Gerald Nabarro. For now there could be no more argument, if they found him guilty of dangerous driving, the jury could also be finding him guilty, by implication, of massive perjury.

They did not. At the end of the two hours, they returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty," and Sir Gerald walked free, his reputation vindicated. Before he walked free, however, he had been awarded his costs in both jury trials and the appeal—a total of some £10,000.

Perhaps there is a moral after all, and Sir Gerald has himself suggested what it might be. He is a wealthy man; he could afford a battery of lawyers, the best advice, the most extensive help. He is also a well-known man; the first case was reported far and wide, and it was from that publicity, it seems, that the defense witness was found.

But what if he had been a poor man, an unknown man? What then, if he had told the truth and not been believed? And if he had been unable to afford the costs of the appeal? He would today have been a man convicted of a serious piece of dangerous driving, and branded a perjurer into the bargain. Now no man who is not a perjurer should be able to maintain his innocence only because he is wealthy enough to do so. Yet it seems that this is indeed the situation. "It is the law of the land of England," thundered a judge some years ago, "that it knows no difference between rich and poor." That judge was mistaken.

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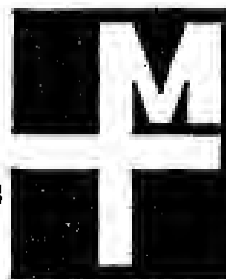
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Japan to Curb Export of 18 Major Items

Plans to Reduce Exports by \$1 Billion

OKYO, Oct. 30 (Reuters).—The Japanese government has announced plans to curb exports of 18 items by a means of reducing Japan's surplus by about \$1 billion a year, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced over the weekend.

The industries concerned must submit their own adjustment plans to the ministry within a month of receiving its recommendations or not getting export licenses their goods.

The ministry has already decided to curb exports of 12 West German countries, and to place a 10 percent tariff on exports of ball bearings to Britain.

The ministry said it is envisaged that the items within a month of receiving its recommendations or not getting export licenses their goods.

The items include cargo handling equipment, heavy electric machinery, electric circuits, communication equipment, electric appliances, cars and commercial vehicles, cameras and recorders.

Meanwhile, the government issued renewed efforts to reduce its trade surplus. Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, delivering his first parliamentary policy speech, said the nation's entire economic structure had to be reorganized to solve the balance-of-payments problem.

He said the government is now laying out further liberalization and capital import of goods through lower tariff and expanded economic cooperation to developing countries.

Despite the widespread fears of new revaluation, trading on Tokyo Stock Exchange today ended a new peak. The stock index averaged 1,500, up 100 points from the previous day.

A surge was attributed to a rally in the current six months arch 21, and the anticipation of a rise in the yen, which is expected to increase needs for construction materials from abroad.

Mitsubishi Profits Drop 22 Percent in Half Year

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (JHT).—Mitsubishi Heavy Industries reported today a 22 percent drop in six-month earnings ended Sept. 30.

The giant machinery, shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturer earned 7.17 billion yen (about \$28.8 million) compared to 9.21 billion a year earlier. Sales rose 11 percent to 379.32 billion yen. The company declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 yen, unchanged from last year.

Profits and sales in the half year ended Sept. 30 rose at Nippon Electric due to increased demand for communications equipment and electronic components for calculators, the company reported today.

Net income rose 20.8 percent from the year-ago half to 4.51 billion yen while sales gained 7.5 percent to 127.5 billion yen. The company declared an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 3.25 yen. Company officials forecast a 23 percent rise in profits and a 20 percent gain in sales in the current six-month period ending in March.

Hitachi Shipbuilding
Half-year earnings at Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. rose 7.3 percent from the year-earlier half to 1.94 billion yen, the company said today, despite a 5.1 percent decline in sales to 95.37 billion yen.

The semi-annual dividend was unchanged at 2.5 yen per share. Officials attributed the higher profit to relatively small foreign-exchange losses reflecting an increased ratio of orders from domestic shipowners.

Pengoot Profit Up
PARIS, Oct. 30 (JHT).—Pengoot, the French automaker, estimated today that first-half profits this year rose 40 percent to 36.3 million francs (about \$7.2 million).

Reed International
LONDON, Oct. 30 (JHT).—Reed International profits in the

Lockheed Tops List
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—Lockheed Aircraft was the top U.S. defense contractor for the fourth successive year in fiscal 1972, the Pentagon reports, receiving more than \$1.7 billion in awards, or 8.1 percent of the total.

Prince Gonzalo de Borbon, a member of Spain's royal family who also has insurance ties, was named chairman and Baron de Gotor, a Spanish banker, was named vice-chairman.

According to Mr. Meisner, IOS's current assets consist mainly of an 80 percent interest in Transglobal Financial Services Ltd., a mutual fund management company.

U.S. Sees '73 'Banner Year' For Economy

Labels 1972 a Year of 'Solid Achievement'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (WP).—The Commerce Department predicts that 1973 will be a "banner year" in a new report on the state of the economy and industry projections for 1973.

Issued for the first time, the report, called "Interim Review of the Economy," was said to be a "follow-up" to the annual "U.S. Industrial Outlook," issued each spring.

The report states that 1972 "as a whole will be one of solid economic achievement" which will be a springboard for more economic growth in 1973.

For 1973, it suggested that the goal of increasing the gross national product by \$100 billion, with 6 percent real growth, will "probably" be exceeded. "Reducing inflation to a rate of 2 to 3 percent by year-end will also be achieved" and there is "a good chance" that unemployment will be reduced to the "neighborhood of 5 percent by the end of the year."

It said the economy would enter 1973 in a strongly rising trend, but with enough slack in capacity utilization to avoid major production bottlenecks. Among the reasons cited by the department for the optimistic 1973 forecast were:

• A sustained rise in the composite index of leading indicators which indicates that "the present upswing in the economy is a major expansion that will continue at least through 1973."

• A very low current inventory-sales ratio, with inventories likely to increase as sales continue to rise.

• An increasing capital spending outlook as sales increase.

• A favorable outlook in credit markets with enough funds to finance business expansion and large consumer purchases.

"In all, it should be a banner year for the U.S. economy," the report concludes.

Machine Tool Orders
Meanwhile, new orders in the machine tool industry in September totaled \$124 million, the highest monthly total since June of 1969, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association said.

Machine tool orders, viewed as an important precursor of the capital spending plans of businesses, were up 28 percent from August and were an 85 percent increase over the 1971 month. Total third-quarter orders showed an increase over both the first and second quarters.

The cumulative total for the first nine months of the year was \$947.6 million, or 33 percent higher than the first nine months of 1971.

Company Reports

Coca-Cola			Profits (millions)			9.34	10.3
Third Quarter	1972	1971	New Month	0.36	0.38	
Revenue (millions)	47.8	44.3	Revenue (millions)	508.2	419.6		
Profits (millions)	2.87	2.82	Profits (millions)	32.01	28.9		
Per Share	0.25	0.25	Per Share	1.23	1.05		
Nine Months			El Paso Natural Gas				
Revenue (millions)	131.5	117.1	Third Quarter	1972	1971		
Profits (millions)	6.74	6.29	Revenue (millions)	287.7	261.4		
Per Share	0.58	0.55	Profits (millions)	1.14	12.9		
Loews			Per Share	0.55	0.4		
Fourth Quarter	1972	1971	New Month			
Revenue (millions)	204.38	219.42	Revenue (millions)	814.3	763.8		
Profits (millions)	15.87	13.93	Profits (millions)	49.05	38.4		
Per Share	1.08	0.95	Per Share	1.76	1.41		
*Adjusted			Texas Eastern Transmission				
Revenue (millions)	808.70	777.00	Third Quarter	1972	1971		
Profits (millions)	69.50	64.90	Revenue (millions)	190.8	171.7		
Per Share	4.78	4.48	Profits (millions)	17.08	15.21		
Year			Per Share	0.74	0.69		
Food Fair			*Restated				
Third Quarter	1972	1971	Gen. Public Util.				
Revenue (millions)	1,900.0	1,800.0	Nine Months			
Profits (millions)	1.4	1.4	Revenue (millions)	427.5	375.8		
Per Share	—	—	Profits (millions)	58.4	51.2		
Armstrong Cork			Per Share	1.63	1.44		
Third Quarter	1972	1971					
Revenue (millions)	171.2	144.5					
Profits (millions)	17.1	14.4					
Per Share	1.71	1.44					

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Squibb to Sell Beech-Nut Beverages

Squibb Corp. has agreed in principle to sell its Beech-Nut subsidiary's beverage operations to J. Lyons & Co. of Britain for about \$55 million. Lyons also would assume certain liabilities under the agreement, which is subject to adjustment according to changes in profitability by the closing date. The transaction also is subject to execution of a mutually satisfactory agreement and to approval by the boards of directors of both companies. The businesses to be sold are Tetley Tea and Martinson, Beech-Nut and Bustelo coffee in the United States; Tetley Tea Co. in Britain, and Robert Timms of Australia.

Rheingold Opposes PepsiCo Offer

Asserting that the best interests of Rheingold Corp. often conflict sharply with those of PepsiCo Inc., the directors and officers of Rheingold say they will seek a court injunction to halt PepsiCo's tender offer for a controlling 15 million shares of Rheingold at \$22 each. Besides suing for an injunction against the offer, the beer and soft-drink concern said it would file suit charging that PepsiCo had violated an agreement to sell Pepsi-Cola concentrate at fixed prices to Rheingold's Pepsi-Cola bottling franchisees in Puerto Rico. It is also seeking an injunction against the offer on the ground of "inadequate disclosure of material facts by PepsiCo," and is studying the anti-trust implications of the proposal. Rheingold is the largest independent franchised bottler of Pepsi-Cola.

U.S. Cigarette Consumption Up

Americans apparently will light up more cigarettes this year than in 1971. A preliminary estimate of domestic consumption runs to 554,300 million units, for a 3.1 percent gain. Brown & Williamson and Philip Morris are the top two industry. B&W should show an increase of around 5.5 percent, boosting it to the No. 3 position

Uncertainties Stall Prices On Big Board

Trading Pace Slows As Peace Pact Delayed

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (NYT).—A modest rally in the final half hour brought prices on the New York Stock Exchange back almost to an even keel today, after earlier losses had betrayed some uneasiness over delays in signing the Indochina peace accord.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down nearly 5 points at midday, finished without change at 946.42.

Gulf & Western Sees Record Earnings

Gulf & Western Industries expects first quarter net income on Oct. 31 to be a record, and plans redeployment of certain manufacturing assets. The initial quarter income is expected to be about \$20 million, or 95 cents a share, against \$16.9 million, or 81 cents a share, a year ago. The company also expects quarterly and fiscal year earnings gains of at least 15 percent.

Abbott Develops Blood Test

A new weapon against one form of hepatitis, a severely debilitating liver disease, is creating a stir in the U.S. medical community. Among other things, it promises to be a several-million-dollar boon for the company that developed it, Abbott Laboratories, though other pharmaceutical companies are working hard to catch up. It also is generating considerable controversy that centers on its price and effectiveness and on what some medical scientists see as an endorsement of it by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The weapon is a more effective test for determining if blood given in a transfusion is likely to cause serum hepatitis. The new test was approved by the FDA July 28, and Abbott began marketing it Aug. 4. At the time, the FDA said the test "is approximately 100 times more sensitive than the existing test" and it added that "the introduction of this technique into general use should more than double the detection of blood plasma or serum units harboring hepatitis virus."

Quarterly Survey in Line With Expectations

3d Quarter Net Up 16%; More Gains Seen

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP).—U.S. industry taken as a whole, as had been predicted, continued its quarter-by-quarter advance in the three months ended in September, and the outlook for the remainder of the year is more of the same.

A tabulation of third-quarter earnings and interviews with corporate executives and securities analysts throughout the country show that after-tax profits of 570 companies rose 15.9 percent in the third quarter from the like period in 1971.

Unlike the previous quarter, General Motors' results hurt, rather than helped, the overall picture. But considerable help came from Ford and Chrysler, whose earnings increased fivefold.

Analysts agree that the auto makers' fourth-quarter earnings will be relatively strong. But they question whether or when the companies will be able to raise prices, by how much, and what impact it will have on profits.

There is a new concern that the current rash of strikes against GM plants over work standards may reach the point where the company's output and earnings are affected.

The fourth-quarter outlook is excellent. Industry output is targeted at 8.9 percent ahead of the comparable period last year.

This year's third-quarter pace received considerable impetus from the steel industry—not surprising in view of the fact that the like period last year was one of the industry's worst. In some cases, however, the gains were not as large as had been hoped for. While sheet-steel producers soared to supplying the auto makers' need, those catering to construction markets came up with profits that were less than had been anticipated.

The fourth-quarter outlook is a continuation of the third-quarter pattern. Gains for the industry are expected to be better than a year ago. Nevertheless, most machine tool builders will continue to hover around the break-even point for this year's second half.

ELECTRONICS: Most electrical and electronic manufacturers continued to report rising earnings and are forecasting further strong growth in the fourth quarter and the coming year. Most of the growth is being registered by consumer products, especially major appliances, apparatus for electric utilities, and some electronic components.

MACHINE TOOLS: Companies have been able to expand production to some extent in the last few months, and fourth-quarter results are expected to be better than a year ago. Nevertheless, most machine tool builders will continue to hover around the break-even point for this year's second half.

CHEMICALS: Strong earnings gains were achieved during the quarter and industry executives expect the upward trend to continue into 1973. They attribute the gains to higher volume, beneficial results from the investment tax credit and the fact that foreign sales showed hefty increases over the previous year.

Continuing inflation, executives say, is a major concern, (energy and transportation costs have had especially sharp rises). And some companies say they are wary of possible government-forced order backs in price increases in order to keep profit margins within guidelines.

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—1972— Stocks and							—1972— Stocks and							—1972— Stocks and						
High Low Div. in \$							High Low Div. in \$							High Low Div. in \$						
100s							100s							100s						
P/E High Low Last Chrg							P/E High Low Last Chrg							P/E High Low Last Chrg						

(Continued on next page.

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Stocks and Div. In	5	Sis. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
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American Stock Exchange Trading

Net		—1972—		Stocks and		St.		Net		—1972—		Stocks and	
High	Low	High	Low	Div.	In.	1972	1971	High	Low	Div.	In.	High	Low

Rank	Team	Points	Wins	Losses	Ties	Goals For	Goals Against
1	7-13	24	10	3	1	34	14
2	19-16	64	20	3	1	71	35
3	7-13	24	10	3	1	34	14
4	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
5	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
6	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
7	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
8	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
9	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
10	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
11	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
12	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
13	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
14	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
15	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
16	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
17	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
18	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
19	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
20	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
21	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
22	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
23	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
24	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
25	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
26	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
27	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
28	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
29	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
30	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
31	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
32	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
33	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
34	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
35	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
36	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
37	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
38	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
39	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
40	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
41	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
42	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
43	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
44	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
45	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
46	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
47	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
48	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
49	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32
50	3-10	10	3	7	0	16	32

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

01%	3	A ConMig w/	5	13	31%	24%	37%	36%	25%	Bwm/B F Job	1	24	31	31	12	63%	5%	Con Nat 8
23%	25	AFlech 2.64e	9	13	27%	27%	27%	14%	10%	Bruc R 20e	46	8	12%	11%	11	7%	5%	Con Ref
7	3%	Am Flich w/	3	3	3%	3%	3%	32%	23%	BT Mig 8.03e	75	15	33%	22%	33	17	11	Cons Rel
7	3%	Am Flich w/	3	3	3%	3%	3%				75	15	33%	22%	33	17	11	Cons Rel

10 1/4	3 3/4	A Israel	112	16	21 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	9 1/4	7 1/2	5	BTU Eng	10	21 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	9 1/4	11 1/4	9 1/4	Conayne C
17 1/2	8 1/4	A MalzeA	8	7	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	1 1/4	6 1/2	2 1/2	Buehler Cp	2	28	4	4	4	3 1/2	2 1/4	Conf M31

[illegible]

9	4 1/2	Centryln	.120
9 5/8	4 1/8	Certified	Cp

[illegible][illegible]

Mutual Fu

Closing prices on Oct. 30, 1972

INDUSTRIAL					High Low Last Ch'ge					High Low Last Ch'ge					The following names, supplied by the Montreal Assurance Co., are the prices at which these securities were sold on the Montreal stock exchange.					Dresser, Bicknell & Co.						
Sales, Stock	'23	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	'23	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	'23	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	'23	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	'23	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	
323 Astoria	1	124	124	124	0	7185 Traders A	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	1125 Traders B	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4
1125 Acclands	1	124	124	124	0	200 Un Can	1019	1019	1019	0	1/4	1019	1019	1019	0											

Ebrsd	12.74	13.92	Cus	S
EOIE Spl	28.4	N.L.	Cus	S
EFC Mangemnt			Cus	S
E-Gth	8.28	10.25		

100	CCablesy	\$ 1994	1994	1994	1/4	7500	Agntico	270	280	270	Advisrs	4.64	5.07	EQ	Gin	9.58	10.28	Cos S
1990 C	Hydro	\$ 11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	1/8	7500	Aumo	290	290	290	Aelma F	11.28	12.33	EQ	Pro	4.05	4.44	Polar

[illegible]

Evryt	12.76	13.95	Affid
Fidel	17.44	19.06	A Bus
Purfin	10.16	11.10	Bnd L

27-2	Grayhnd	\$ 21 1/2	21	21	+	9	Capit	8.08	8.85	Salem	\$.46	\$.97	Luth Br
400	Bumr	\$ 10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+	14	Grwth	11.12	12.19	Trend	26.59	29.06	Luth Inc

[illegible]

Pst Slerr	5.49	6.02	MCO
Forum Group:			Mats
Climb F	12.24	N.L.	Mathers

4050 Lob Co B	S	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1025 Sleep R	178	176	176	— 4	100 Fd	13.44	N.L.	Mid AM
2300 Lob M		350	340	345	400 Sullivan	212	212	212	— 11	701 Fd	9.17	N.L.	MONEY

[illegible]

	1994	1995		1994	1995
US Gov	10.09	11.06	Income		
Fed. Dep	11.57	11.75	Stock		
Fund. Inc			Net		
Grp			Gth		

250 Slater SH	\$ 13	10	13	+ 1/4	15000 Nail Pete	110	100	118	+ 1/4	Centry Sh	15.54	16.98	Comm	10.27	11.22	Nail Side
SORS Shelco	\$ 35 1/4	35	35 1/4	+ 1/4	1850 PanCan P	\$ 127 1/2	131 1/2	127 1/2	- 1/4	Channing Funds:			Impac	8.94	9.77	Neww C

[illegible]

Hamilton:				
F NDA	4.69	5.13	OTC Sec	
Growth	8.38	8.94	Paam A	
			Paul R	

222 Bank Mont	\$	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	Equity	4.23	4.62	Income	6.35	7.16	Penn Sq
1400 Bombader	\$	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	Fund	11.15	12.19	N&C Fd	13.95	N.L.	Pa Mut

[illegible]

ncF Am	74.35	15.68	N	Ho
ncF 806	7.76	7.85	Po	Fura
ndutery	4.42	4.84	Po	Pat

1600 Power Cp	\$	12 1/4	12 3/4	12 1/4	Cont Gth	9.82	10.13	INTGN	18.52	11.28	Pwd
3997 Price Ca	\$	20 3/4	11	11 3/4 + 3/4	Corp Ldr	16.18	17.71	ICA	14.75	16.12	Pay Gth

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

100-443887-100

a Société Anonyme incorporated in Luxembourg

2,500,000 shares of US \$1.50 par value each
Issue Price US \$16.50 per share

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Limited**

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Banque du Suez et de l'Union des Mines	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque de l'Union Parisienne
Barclays Bank International Limited	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated	James Copal & Co.
Capitalio Internazionale S.p.A.	Cazenove & Co.	"La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.
La Compagnie Financière	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited
Credito Italiano-London Branch	Den Danske Landmandsbank Limited	Richard Daus & Co.
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Drayton Corporation Limited	Edicentro S.p.A.
Eurocapital S.A.	Europæan Brazilian Bank Limited	Fidi-Milano S.p.A.
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited	Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen	Green Shields Incorporated
Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bugener, Securities Limited	Hambros Bank Limited	Hayden Stone Inc.
Hoare & Co. Govett Ltd.	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Keyser Ullmann
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International	Kitcat & Aitken
Lloyds & Belsa International Bank Limited	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique
Modal, Roland & Co., Inc.	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgoo & Cia International S.A.
New Court Securities Corporation	Norddeutsche Landesbank	Girozentrale
Sol. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout Securities S.A.	Pearson, Holding & Pearson
Rowe & Pitman	Saifi Securities International	Salomon Brothers
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Joseph Sebag & Co.	Società Finanziaria Assicurativa (Gruppo RAS)
Seditio International S.A., Panama	Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Swiss Bank Corporation (Diversees) Limited	Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.	Tradeinvest (International) Limited
C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt	Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited	Vereinsbank in Hamburg Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	White, Weld & Co. Limited	Wood Gundy Limited

Quotation for all the issued shares of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. has been granted by both The Stock Exchange London and the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

سنة ١٢٨٠

28-Point First Quarter

Raiders Blitz Rams, 45-17

Thomas Rogers, the first National Football League player to score 400 career goals last night as he drilled in two while the defending Stanley Cup champion Boston Bruins routed the expansion New York Islanders, 9-1, at Boston.

But Bucyk wasn't talking much about his own goals. Instead, he was concerned about the reaction of the Boston fans to the team's slow start and, in particular, to their heckling of goalie Ed Johnston.

Dolphins of NFL Flout Law of Averages, Colts

By William N. Wallace

(MORE, Oct. 30 (NYT))—The teams of the National Football League are so matched, the law of averages is supposed to catch up to them. Not yesterday. Dolphins rolled to their straight victory yesterday, 10, over the Baltimore Colts in a contest during which the Dolphins always had the lead.

The Dolphins did a very poor job of running the law of averages. A little offense or defense or kicking teams made it that led to 15 Miami

NFL Standings

AFC Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
AFC East	7	0	0	1.000	108	27
AFC Central	5	2	0	.714	128	82
AFC West	4	3	0	.571	121	124
AFC South	3	4	0	.429	103	152
AFC North	2	5	0	.286	82	230
AFC East	1	6	0	.143	54	146

Central Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
AFC Central	5	2	0	.714	128	82
AFC West	4	3	0	.571	121	124
AFC South	3	4	0	.429	103	152
AFC North	2	5	0	.286	82	230
AFC East	1	6	0	.143	54	146

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
AFC Central	5	2	0	.714	128	82
AFC West	4	3	0	.571	121	124
AFC South	3	4	0	.429	103	152
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Sunday's Results

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
AFC East	7	0	0	1.000	108	27
AFC Central	5	2	0	.714	128	82
AFC West	4	3	0	.571	121	124
AFC South	3	4	0	.429	103	152
AFC North	2	5	0	.286	82	230
AFC East	1	6	0	.143	54	146

Sports Shorts

San Francisco, Steel Pulse and Parrell of Britain, Boreen of Ireland, Melromusashi of Japan and Belle Geste of Canada. Two more invitations are expected to be issued this week.

has withdrawn its 3-colt Herald from the 100, D.C. International 1 race course on Nov. 11, incident John D. Shapiro said. He said the Russians

not because they were used to enter a second

hals, which race orga-

did not think was of

much caliber." Skala

in the Prix de Europe

ne, and the winner of

Prince of Wales, had

been refused. Eight horses

the International: Riva

the United States, San

France, Jumbo Jet of

Oct. 30 (Reuters)—

ations and two police-

injured in violence

in Italian first-division

atch between Roma and

re yesterday. Napoli

on a rampage after

slipped from third to

place on a 1-0 defeat by

the Western Division by a half-game over Atlanta.

It was the most points scored against the Rams since the San Francisco 49ers piled up the same number in 1968.

On the opening kickoff, Oakland's Joe Carroll recovered a fumble by Roger Williams and Charlie Smith scored four plays later on a 4-yard run.

3 Interceptions

Interceptions by Jack Tatum, Nemiah Wilson and Willie Brown set up three more touchdowns. Clarence Davis ran 8 yards for one, and Darlyne Lamonica passed 30 yards to Fred Biletnikoff and

then 27 to Ray Chester. Later, the Oakland quarterback also connected on a 31-yard scoring pass to Mike Siani.

An 82-yard scoring runback after a fourth interception, by Phil Villapiano, and George Blanda's 30-yard field goal completed the Raider scoring in the fourth quarter.

The Rams rallied on a 21-yard field goal by David Ray, a 6-yard pass play from Pete Beathard to Dick Gordon and a 9-yard run by Lance Rentzel.

In other games, as reported by the AP and UPI:

Chiefs 25, Chargers 14

Rookie Robert West of Kansas City, picked up a teammate's fumbled pass on the San Diego 8-yard line and ran it to for a touchdown with 1:40 left in the game to help give Kansas City a 26-14 road victory over the Chargers. The victory enabled the Chiefs to stay a half-game behind Oakland in the American Conference Western Division. The Chiefs held a 16-14 lead and had a third-and-4 on their 43 when quarterback Len Dawson uncorked a 50-yard bomb to Otis Taylor. He was hit by Ray Jones on the 8-yard line but West picked up the fumble and crossed the goal line untouched.

Second-half pass interceptions by linebacker Bob Bell and cornerback Nate Allen and three field goals by Jan Stenerud put the Chiefs ahead. Trailing, 7-6, late in the third quarter, Bell intercepted a screen pass play on the Charger 17. Six plays later, Ed Polak skirled right end for 6 yards and a touchdown.

Browns 27, Broncos 20

Quarterback Mike Phipps threw for two touchdowns and dove 1 yard for a third score with 2:50 left to play to give Cleveland a 27-20 come-from-behind victory over Denver on the road. Phipps threw a 2-yard scoring pass to tight end Milt Morn in the second quarter and a 19-yard toss to rookie wide receiver Paul Staronka in the final period for touchdowns. Don Cockroft had a pair of field goals, including one for 57 yards to set a Cleveland record. Denver quarterback Charlie Johnson threw 28 yards to Bob Anderson and 19 to Floyd Little for Bronco touchdowns, and Jim Turner booted field goals of 32 and 43 yards. Denver had a late drive but rookie safety Tom Darden of the Browns picked off a Johnson pass at the 5-yard line with 1:12 to play. In the third quarter, Cockroft using a wind that gustied to 30 miles an hour, boomed the 57-yard field goal, the second longest in NFL history.

The other Dolphin scores came on runs of 7 yards and 1 yard by Morris and Consona, respectively, and a 25-yard field goal by Garo Yepremian.

A's Williams Gets Raise

OAKLAND, Oct. 30 (NYT)—Dick Williams, the manager of the World Series champion A's, has received his third pay raise in three months from owner Charles O. Finley, putting his salary at an estimated \$80,000 a year.

Allen, the White Sox first base-

man, and Gaylord Perry, the

right-handed pitcher of Cleve-

land, were the only American

League honorees. Both were

traded from the National League

in 1972.

Philadelphia's brilliant Steve

Carlton, winner of 27 games for

a last-place team, was an over-

whelming pick as the All-Star

left-handed pitcher.

The infield

Joining Allen in the infield

were Joe Morgan of Cincinnati

at second base and two Cub

teammates of Williams, shortstop

Don Kessinger and third base-

man Ron Santo.

Williams was selected in the

outfield with 21-year-old Cesar

Edmonds.

Williams, who misses a game

every half dozen years or so, led

the National League in batting

with .333, was third in homers

with 37 and second in runs batted

in with 122.

Williams received 384 votes, fol-

lowed by Cedeno with 231 and

Clemente, who missed a third of

the season with injuries, with 152.

Aaron had 131.

Morgan received 285 votes. The

American League batting cham-

pion, Rod Carew of Minnesota,

got 165.

At third base, Santo emerged

from a tight voting battle with

115, Joe Torre of St. Louis drew

108 and Brooks Robinson of Bal-

timore got 99.

Kessinger's 128 votes topped

Luis Aparicio of the Boston Red

Sox, who received 114.

Bench, who hit 40 home runs,

received 434 votes. He hit 269,

the lowest average on the All-Star

squad. Boston's sensational rookie,

Carlton Fisk, was second with 27

and Pittsburgh's Manny Sangu-

guen was third with 19.

Group One World Cup qualifying

match, the Ivory Coast beat Sierra

Leone, 2-0, and advanced by a 3-0

aggregate. It won the first-leg match in

Fredericia, 1-0.

Group Two World Cup qualifying

match, the Soviet Union beat the

United Arab Emirates, 2-0.

Group Three World Cup qualifying

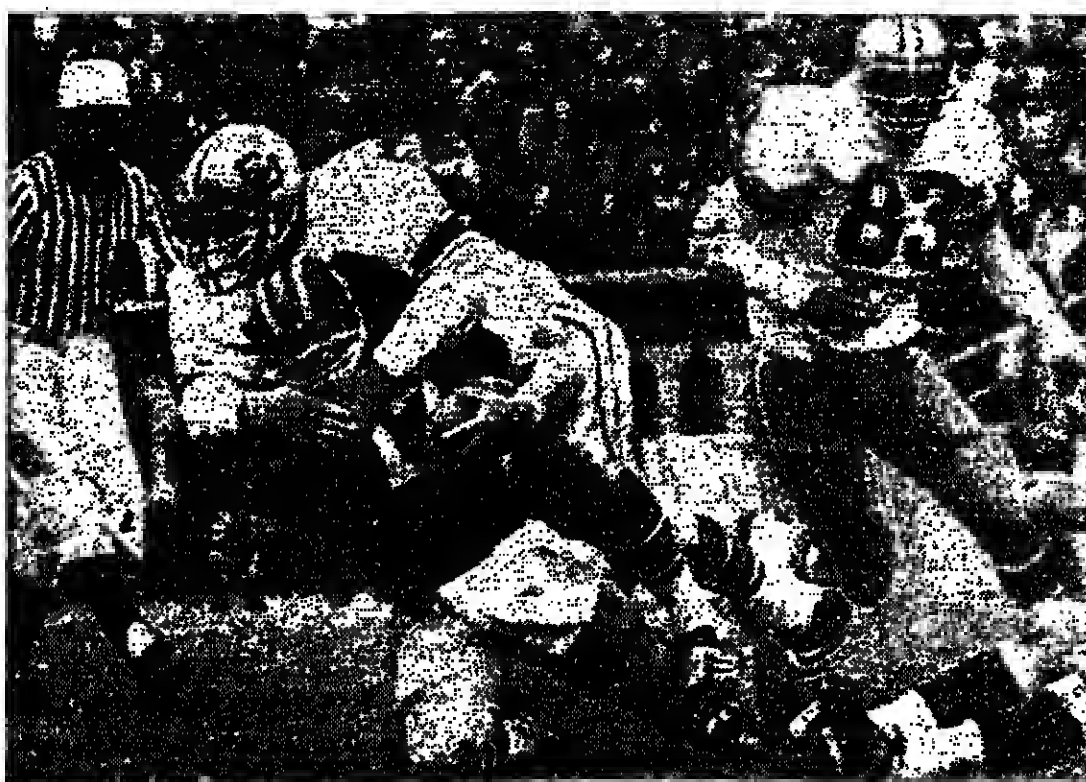
match, the Soviet Union beat the

United Arab Emirates, 2-0.

Group Four World Cup qualifying

match, the Soviet Union beat the

United Arab Emirates, 2-0.



HOLD THAT TIGER—Colorado's Billie Drake brings down Missouri's John Cherry after the Tiger quarterback picked up short yardage in the second period. Missouri scored a 20-17 upset on a last-second 33-yard field goal by Greg Hill. No. 53 is Rick Kay.

Can-Am Titlist Follmer Wins His 5th Race of 9

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Oct. 30 (UPI)—California George Follmer added 20 more points to his championship total in the Canadian-American Challenge Cup road-racing series yesterday when he drove his L & M Porsche to victory in the Los Angeles Times Grand Prix, the final Can-Am race of the season.

Follmer finished 45 seconds ahead of Team McLaren's Peter Revson, last year's champion. Follmer's Roger Penske teammate Mark Donohue of Media, Pa., was third.

The victory was Follmer's fifth in nine Can-Am races this season. The 20 points gave him 130 in the final standings. New Zealander Denis Hulme of Team McLaren and American Milt Minter, in a Porsche, did not finish yesterday and remained in a tie for second with 66 points. Donohue, who missed five races with an injured knee, was fourth in the final placings with 62 points, and France's Francois Cevert, whose McLaren also did not finish yesterday, was fifth.

Follmer led for all but five of the 61 laps. Donohue, the leader for those five, lost 50 seconds on a pit stop because he thought he had a flat.

Follmer, who won \$20,950, completed the 200 miles in 1 hour, 38 minutes and 31.65 seconds, averaging 122.585 miles an hour.

Forward Pass Given Victory As Well as '68 Derby Purse

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 30 (AP).—The Kentucky State Racing Commission has named Calumet Farm's Forward Pass as the winner of the controversial 1968 Kentucky Derby.

However, after the victory was made "official," Peter Fuller, whose Dancer's Image finished

first in the race, said he probably would appeal to the courts.

"I'm not a lawyer, of course, but it's my understanding of the Kentucky law in 1968 that the horse that crossed the finish line first was the winner forever and a day," Fuller said by telephone from Boston.

"This decision seems to me to be a complete reversal of the ruling issued by the former [racing] commission," he added.

Legal Mediation

Traces of an illegal medication were found in Dancer's Image's urine after the race at Churchill Downs, Louisville.

After a hearing, track stewards ordered first-prize money given to Forward Pass and the state commission upheld that ruling. Fuller then took the matter to court.

He won a decision at the circuit-court level, but that was overturned by the State Court of Appeals earlier this year. The \$122,600, plus about \$15,000 in interest, has been delivered to Calumet's owner, Mrs. Gene Markey.

Churchill Downs then asked the commission—which since has changed membership under a new state administration—to decide who should have the \$50,000 gold cup that goes to the winner.

New Ruling

In a tersely written ruling, the commission held that the trophy "shall be awarded to Calumet Farm, the owner of Forward Pass, and that the horse Forward Pass shall hereafter be considered the winner of the 1968 Kentucky Derby in all respects and for all intents and purposes."

Kentucky racing rules in 1968 made no provision for disqualification of a horse with illegal medication in its system, but provided only for purse redistribution. The rules have been changed and horses now found with such medication can be disqualified.

"According to the law in 1968," Fuller said, "I felt I was entitled to both the trophy and the money but when they [the courts] ruled against me on the money, I felt it was within their jurisdiction."

"This ruling, however, seems to me to be directly contrary to the law in 1968," Fuller added.

Wadkins Nips Palmer for 1st Golf Triumph

LAS VEGAS, Oct. 30 (UPI)—Lanny Wadkins won his first pro golf tournament when he shot a 69 yesterday for a 72-hole total of 278, 11-under par, to beat charging Arnold Palmer by one shot in the \$135,000 Sahara Invitational.

Wadkins, 23, who dropped out of Wake Forest University after three years and turned pro last fall, trailed Canada's George Knudson by three strokes at the start of the last round. Knudson faded with 76 for a 377 total.

Jack Nicklaus carded a final 68 for a total of 376. He took a double-bogey 7 on the 18th hole when he was out of bounds with his drive and hit a second one into a lake.

Palmer, 43, who hasn't won a tournament in 15 months, shot a final-round 69 for a 72-hole total of 274. Gay Brewer, the former Masters champion, had a final 68 which gave him a total of 275 and a third-place tie with Hale Irwin, who had 69.

The \$27,000 winner's purse was Wadkins's biggest check and increased his earnings for the year to \$114,501.

Wadkins had a two-stroke edge after 15 holes, but he bogeyed No. 16 with a 4 and his margin was cut. He finished in the threesomes just ahead of Palmer, who had a chance for a birdie on the last hole which would have tied him with Wadkins.

Palmer's second shot was on the fringe of the green, about 70 feet from the cup. His chip shot was off the mark and left him with a birdie putt of about 14 feet, which he missed.

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